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Part One
Pages 1-8

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QUIGLEY STOLE $144,000

Extensive Operator in Bonds a Self-Confessed Forger.

MERCANTILE BANK THE VICTIM

Speculation in the Stock Market Swallowed the Proceeds — Other Banks May Be Found to Have Suffered.

Edwin O. Quigley, well known in the financial district as an operator in bonds, is in the Tombs, a self-confessed forger. Speculation in the stock market ruined him. As a result of his operations the Mercantile National Bank has lost $144,000. It can easily bear the loss, having $1,000,000 capital, $1,000,000 surplus, and $109,583 in undivided profits.

How much more money Quigley obtained by spurious bonds has not yet appeared. He is believed to have placed them among various banks, especially in New-England, where his connections furnished him with high credit.

Quigley's advantage in financial work came from his partnership with William P. Tuttle of New-Haven, Conn., son of John P. Tuttle, who died two years ago, having been for many years Treasurer of the New-Haven Bank. Quigley's ability in finance had impressed Mr. Tuttle, Sr., who suggested a partnership with his son. The indorsement thus obtained insured Quigley a ready hearing among New-England banks and investors whenever he had anything to offer.

William P. Tuttle remained in New-Haven, holding for the firm the cream of investment business in that section, while Quigley attended to the firm's affairs here. He exonerates his partner from knowledge of the forgeries.

The firm deposited here in the Mercantile National Bank. It kept a very active account, paying and withdrawing large sums of money frequently, and carrying large loans nearly all the time. Since it was engaged in bond selling it shifted its bond collateral often, withdrawing for deliveries on sale and substituting collateral of supposed equal value. Its reputation for dealing in prime securities seemed justified by the character of the collateral it deposited. The firm's assurance that a bond was good was regarded as fairly good evidence of value.

When Quigley offered bonds of the Cities of Cleveland, Springfield, and Zanesville, Ohio, and of Harrisburg, Penn., for loans last Summer, the bank officers passed them on his word. He deposited $57,000 4½ per cent. bonds purporting to have been issued by the City of Cleveland in 1885, in redemption of a series maturing in August of that year; $68,000 City of Springfield bonds, $35,000 of the City of Harrisburg bonds, and $6,000 Zanesville bonds. On this face value of $166,000 he borrowed from the bank $144,000.

Quigley's manipulation of his deposit and loan accounts enabled him to turn these bonds out of the loan box at times they were supposed to yield interest, thus averting suspicion at the bank on account of coupons apparently due. Having clipped the coupons, he would work in the bonds again as collateral by substitution. His resources were such that for a time he ran these bonds sparingly with collateral of undoubted prime quality. As he exhausted his good securities the spurious ones accumulated. They constituted at last so large a proportion of his collateral that the bank officers thought it prudent to make inquiry about them. One of the Cleveland bonds was sent to the American Exchange Bank, the fiscal agent of the City of Cleveland, with a request for a quotation. This bank did not recognize it and forwarded the question regarding it to Cleveland. The reply came that no such bond had ever been issued.

President William P. St. John of the Mercantile Bank received the reply Thursday. He overhauled Quigley's collateral and scrutinized his accounts minutely. The task occupied all night. Yesterday morning he summoned detectives. Cashier Frederick B. Schenck and Silas B. Brownell, the bank's counsel, went to Quigley's office, at 6 Wall Street. Quigley consented to accompany them to the bank. When confronted there with the bonds, he confessed. He said they had been printed for himself and were spurious and that he had no accomplices.

Assistant District Attorney Battle presented the facts as confessed to the Grand Jury. An indictment was ready for forgery in the first degree when Quigley was taken before Recorder Goff at 1 o'clock. He pleaded guilty and asked to be sentenced at once. The Recorder remanded him until Wednesday. Then the officers went with him to the Tombs, where he broke down. He seemed specially desirous that it be understood that the fraud had been his alone.

News of the affair reached Wall Street early in the afternoon. Quigley's acquaintances could hardly credit it. They knew he had been carrying business with a high hand. His brokers were Toler & Halsey, whose office is in the Mills Building; E. J. Goodhardt of 24 Broad Street, Lewis Tewksbury of 50 Broadway, and Counselman & Day and Offenbach & Marx of 51 Exchange Place. They seemed as much surprised as any others over the manner of Quigley's downfall.

Quigley was a good customer for brokers. He dealt in stocks and bonds at wholesale. In the sharp decline of 1893 he picked up all bargains offered in prime bonds. His purchases at the time of the sharpest decline were said to have reached $2,000,000. The rebound brought him fine profits. He won a reputation as a man who made a fortune by buying in a panic.

Having thus successfully established his name in a line which he understood, he branched out as a stock operator. His orders for stock were given in blocks large enough for a man of unlimited means. They have been known to mount as high as 20,000 shares at a time. Occasionally he guessed right, but when he was wrong, it cost him heavily.

Quigley had a sixty-thousand-dollar place at Orange, N. J., with fourteen horses, some of them thoroughbreds, in his stable; two coachmen, two gardeners, and the retinue of a fine establishment. He was a member of the Essex County Country Club, the Orange Athletic Club, and his associations there were in all respects of the first quality.

This eminence in business and socially had been reached by Quigley at the age of thirty-five years. He began as a civil engineer. When employed in that capacity on the Atchison system, in Kansas, opportunity offered for him to go to Chicago with the banking house of S. A. Kean & Co. The house sent him here to establish a branch. His next connection was with Farson, Leach & Co., bond dealers, at 12 Wall Street. From this firm he was soon graduated to organize the firm of Quigley, Harriman & Tuttle. This was in 1890. Mr. Harriman retired in 1892. No public notice was ever given of the retirement of Mr. Tuttle, and Quigley did business under the firm name of Quigley & Tuttle. The sign on his office door indicated also that he was President of the Thurston Patent Steamship Indicator Company.

The Mercantile National Bank moved quickly in trying to reduce its loss by attachments. President St. John learned early in the day that the domestic establishment at Orange was the property of Mrs. Quigley and beyond reach. An attachment was obtained against the firm for $56,000, and a Deputy Sheriff took possession with it of Quigley's office, at 6 Wall Street. The safe showed nothing of value except papers indicating where property might be found.

Suit was brought for this amount on three demand notes of the firm for $15,000, $30,000, and $17,000, dated April 17, Aug. 14, and Dec. 20, 1894, on which $56,000 remains unpaid. Officers visited several banking houses, with which it was thought the firm might have accounts, but nothing was found.

A dispatch from New-Haven last night said that the Mercantile Bank had obtained attachments against several valuable pieces of land in that city belonging to the firm of Quigley & Tuttle, and had instituted suit there against the firm for $56,000 on the notes described.

The firm was rated as of high credit, with assets at $75,000.

A. P. A. THREATS IN MONTANA

Legislators Will Investigate a Letter Which Calls Them Traitors for Supporting Carter.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 18.—The climax of the effort of the A. P. A. people to get their members to bolt the nomination of Thomas H. Carter for the Senate came to light yesterday. Howard Paschal of Butte, a member of the Legislature and supposed to be a member of the A. P. A., received the following letter:

Butte, Mon., Jan. 10.

To Silver Bows Delegation in the Legislature, Helena, Mon.:

You Traitors: Understand we, an oath-bound band of thirteen, will with pleasure await your arrival in Butte, either during or after your legislative duties have expired. You despised bribetakers, traitors to your constituents, traitors to your country, and traitors to your religion. Romebought, dare you call yourselves Americans or confront those to whom you owe your offices? Sincerely, then, we await your arrival in the greatest mining camp on earth. You will find, upon investigation, there are no traitors in our mystic number.

JAMES MELLAN,
Chairman Committee.

To C. Blank and other traitors.

When members learned of the letter received by Mr. Paschal, a committee was appointed to investigate the matter.

THE ILLNESS OF SPEAKER CRISP

EXPECTED THAT A REST AT ASHEVILLE WILL DO HIM GOOD.

House Rules Committee Will Make a Programme of Special Orders Before He Leaves Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Although Speaker Crisp does not complain of illness, his friends have for some time noticed that he has been languid, that he easily has become fatigued, and that he often has referred to the pain in his chest that is now attributed by his physicians to a weakness of the heart.

He has suffered somewhat from indigestion, and the discomfort may arise from this cause. He will go to Asheville. A rest of a week or two will, it is believed, do him infinite good.

Before the Speaker leaves Washington, the Committee on Rules, which will not have a working majority in his absence, will make a programme of special orders. The pressure for special days has been great. For the Free Ships bill, which Mr. Fithian hopes to pass, a day is asked. The friends in and out of the House of the Naval Personnel bill have pleaded for a day or two days for the consideration of that measure. The advocates of the Reilly bill for the refunding of the Pacific Railroad indebtedness would like to have a chance to get it into the House. To give a complete list of the bills which are regarded by their friends as worthy of special consideration would occupy much space.

Unless the Free Ships bill shall be amended, there will be small prospect that it will get through the House, and the Republican side would like to have it so changed as to provide that for every ship built abroad and allowed to come into this country free there must be constructed an American ship of like tonnage. It was upon terms like these that the Paris and the New-York were admitted to American registry. The Committee on Rules may give a day to the Free Ships bill without providing a rule for closure.

Notwithstanding the care and earnestness with which the officers of the navy have cultivated interest in the bill for the relief of the personnel of the navy, it is apparent that the Committee on Rules hesitates to give the Naval Committee a day and a rule to put the bill through. The members of the committee run against the argument that it is a bill to which the joint commission has given a year and has just made its report. To ask that the House shall be required to pass a bill in one day that has occupied a committee the better part of a year, is considered unreasonable by its opponents. The committee will give the bill a day but it will not ask that there be a disposition of the measure under a closure rule.

A New Torpedo Tested.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 18.—A trial of a new Howell torpedo was had at the Hotchkiss firing station, near Tiverton, to-day. The new weapon is built on the same plan as the ordinary one but it is 18 inches in diameter, while the latter is only 12. It has been long in preparation, and to-day's test was an important one.

A charge of 230 pounds was employed, and the torpedo made a perfect line shot, developing a speed of 32.3 knots an hour for 600 yards. The automatic brake was set to stop the torpedo at 600 yards, and it worked perfectly.

In the Interest of Ballot Reform.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—The Southern Ballot Rights Convention met this morning at Washington Artillery Hall. It had been called by J. C. Manning of Alabama, and was well attended. Spirited addresses were made by prominent politicians of the three parties in Louisiana, and by L. Preston Summers of Virginia, Congressman Howard of Alabama, and Col. L. D. Fletcher of Arkansas. Permanent organization was effected, with the object of forming ballot reform societies in all the Southern States.

Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The President has approved an act to remove the charge of desertion from William H. H. Cook, late a private in Company G, Fifth New-York Duryea Zouaves, and an act to pay Major Thomas H. Handbury, Engineer Corps, United States Army, $10,115.34, the amount of an original Treasury Department check lost in the mails last June.

Schooners Seized for Smuggling.

PUNTA GORDA, Fla., Jan. 18.—The revenue steamer McLane, Capt. Wiley commanding, has arrived here with the Spanish schooners Adalante and Santiago of Havana in tow. These vessels were seized by the McLane for violation of the revenue and navigation laws of the United States in Charlotte Harbor. Both vessels have cargoes of live and salted fish and Spanish rum.

Mayor Hopkins of Chicago Here.

Mayor John P. Hopkins of Chicago, arrived in this city yesterday.

CABLE STRAND GAVE WAY

Four Men Dash Down a Shaft in the East River Tunnel.

TWO OF THEM ARE SERIOUSLY HURT

Brought to the New-York End of the Boring — Rescuing Party in Long Island Unable to Reach the Workmen.

The elevator in the shaft of the East River Gas Company's tunnel at the foot of Webster Avenue, Long Island City, fell last evening, injuring four men who were being lowered to the bottom of the well.

The injured are:

FIALLA, ANTONIO, laborer, 425 East Seventy-third Street; hurt about the face and hands.

McKEE, WILLIAM, engineer, 411 East Seventieth Street; fracture of the skull; will probably die.

MAHONEY, MARTIN, laborer, 58 Seventh Street, Long Island City; ankle, collarbone, and two ribs broken; also sustained internal injuries; will die.

RYAN, HENRY, laborer, Long Island City; leg broken.

It was impossible, because of the block in the shaft caused by the accident, to get the men out at the Long Island City shaft, and they were carried through the tunnel to the New-York City end.

The men had entered the cage to descend the shaft, which is 147 feet deep, at 6 o'clock last evening. The cable had nearly run out, when Engineer Ira Lindau was surprised to see the remainder slip from the drum and disappear. The cage fell twenty feet.

Thinking that the men would probably be killed by the fall, he gave an alarm, and other employes gathered around the mouth of the shaft. A long rope was brought out and another cage rigged. Men entered and were lowered. The rope was not long enough for the improvised cage to reach the tunnel floor., and the rescue party was unable to be of service.

Others who were in the tunnel hastened to get the men out of the wreck of the elevator. A messenger was sent to the New-York terminal notifying the officers there of the accident. Foreman James Davis superintended the work of rescue.

The accident is ascribed by the workmen to a flaw in the rope. The broken cable had been in use less than a year. It was a solid cable of twisted wire, supposed to be capable of bearing a weight twice as great as that which it bore last night.

The tunnel extends under the East River to the foot of Seventy-first Street. It is 2,516 feet long, and the shafts are 9 feet square. It was built to hold pipes to supply New-York City with gas made on the Long Island side of the river.

ELEVATOR FALLS THREE STORIES

The Five Men Who Were Hurt Had Overloaded It with Furniture.

Five men were injured yesterday afternoon by the fall of a freight elevator at 523 West Thirty-eighth Street, none fatally, however. They are:

ABRAHAM, BENJAMIN, seventeen years old, of 328 West Seventeenth Street; left leg broken. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

DANFORTH, BERNARD, thirty-eight years old, of 323 East Sixty-ninth Street; general contusions. Taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

FOZZI, MICHAEL, thirty-four years old, of 220 West Eighteenth Street; left leg broken. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

LEHMAN, OSCAR, thirty-five years old, of 1,519 First Avenue; slight injuries. Taken home.

LOWMER, JOSEPH, thirty-five years old, of 262 West Thirty-second Street; left rib fractured. Taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

The accident is said to have resulted from overloading the elevator, which fell from the third floor. The building is of five stories, and is occupied by the Standard Stables. When the crash came there was a great deal of excitement in the neighborhood. The crowd that gathered could hear the cries of the injured men. They all lay helpless and imprisoned by heavy pieces of furniture that had fallen with them. But they had all been released when the ambulances arrived.

Abraham and Fozzi were found to be the most seriously injured. Each of them had his left leg broken. Abraham was also suffering from a severe scalp wound.

The police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station made an investigation and concluded that the injured men were responsible themselves for overloading the elevator.

MONTREAL POLICE RESERVES CALLED OUT

Riotous Mob Obstructed the Streets—Ten Men Arrested.

MONTREAL, Jan. 18.—A mob which had been surging around the City Hall since morning, grew turbulent in the afternoon, owing to the incendiary utterances of their leader. During his remarks a hackman attempted to drive through their ranks. This was the signal for general disorder.

The police were appealed to and tried to pilot the sleigh through the crowd, but they could do nothing. The police on guard at the entrance of the City Hall left their posts to render assistance to their comrades. They made a detour, and, emerging from one side of the City Hall, charged on the mob in the rear and flank. They were soon hemmed in, however, and were crowded against the walls.

Superintendent of Police Hughes appeared on the scene with reinforcements, and all the reserve men at the Central Station were called out. Superintendent Hughes advised the mob and told them they must allow a passage for street vehicles. He was continually interrupted by jeers, and many began to throw ice and snow. It was then found necessary to disperse the crowd, which by this time had become violent and refused to move.

Ten of the most demonstrative were placed under arrest adn lodged in the police station. Several of them refused to accompany the officers quietly, and had to be clubbed into submission.

Antitoxine Bill Vetoed.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 18.—The Mayor sent to the Common Council to-night a veto of the resolution providing for a bacteriological laboratory for the production of antitoxine. The veto was immediately laid on the table, and Alderman Stainsby, the Republican leader in the Common Council, energetically second the Mayor.

He concluded with an earnest appeal to the Aldermen to pass the ordinance over the Mayor's veto. The matter will come up again next Friday.

Another Candidate in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 18.—What promises to be a successful movement is being made to-night to induce ex-Gov. James Eagle to enter the race for United States Senator against Berry. All the Fishback strength is claimed for Eagle. The first ballot will be taken Tuesday next.

Miss Wanamaker's Engagement.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—The engagement of Miss Wanamaker, daughter of ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker, to Barclay H. Warburton, publisher of The Evening Telegraph, this city, was announced to-day.

ALMOST A RIOT IN THE HOUSE

Mr. Jones Declared Faith in the "Lost Cause" and Mr. Talbot Said He Would Fight for It Again.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—"When the gentleman says I believed the 'lost cause' to be right he slandered me. I know that cause was right."

With these words, uttered by Mr. Jones (Dem., Va.,) on the floor of the House to-night, another exciting and almost riotous discussion growing out of proposed pension legislation was closed.

The immediate cause of the outbreak to-night was the blocking of the bills to increase the pension of the widow of Gen. Abner Doubleday and to pension another widow, who had performed services as a voluntary nurse during the war, by the parliamentary opposition of Mr. Jones.

An uproar was caused by the remarks of Mr. Jones. Epithets were used, and for a time a conflict seemed likely.

Getting the floor, ostensibly to ask Mr. Simpson a question, Mr. Talbot, (Dem., S. C.,) whose controversies with Mr. Pickler on pension nights earlier in this Congress were the relieving features of those sessions, made a violent speech, despite the utmost endeavors of the chair, (Mr. Bretz, Dem., Ind.,) to rap hi mto order. He ranged up and down the centre aisle wildly gesticulating, and shouting loudly.

"As to the lost cause," he said, "it is the everlasting cause, and cannot be lost because it is the cause of liberty.

"Under the same circumstances," he continued, shaking his fists in a defiant manner at the Republican side, "and for the same reasons the men who fought then would fight again. You can like that or you can lump it. I love the cause to-day as much I did when a boy. I bared my bosom to your bullets on the battle fields of Virginia."

NEITHER HIGGINS NOR ADDICKS

No Change in the Senatorial Situation in Delaware — Belief that George V. Massey May Win.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 18.—There are still no indications of any change in the Republican Senatorial situation, though there have been rumors to-day to the effect that Monday will witness a break. It is predicted that some of the Addicks members will vote for George V. Massey, and that possibly some of the Higgins followers will do likewise.

All belief in the election of either Higgins or Addicks has been abandoned except by a few of their most hopeful followers. The belief that a choice must be made this session and that it must be a compromise candidate, has strengthened the chances of Massey, particularly in view of to-day's rumors of prospective additions to his vote.

Benjamin Nields of Wilmington is also spoken of as the coming Senator. He is a friend of Senator Higgins, however, and says his acceptance of the position, even if it should be tendered him, would depend absolutely upon Senator Higgins's withdrawal.

The two ballots to-day resulted as follows: Higgins, 10; Addicks, 6; Massey, 3; Wolcott, (Dem.,) 9; Tunnell, (Dem.,) 1.

Found $300,000 in Doubloons.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mexico, Jan. 18.—Hidden treasure, to the amount of nearly $300,000 in Spanish doubloons, was discovered to-day in a cavern which opened into a cañon, just east of the city.

The money is supposed to have been secreted by bandits or Franciscan monks many years ago. Under the law, one-half of the amount must be paid over to the Government.

AN INVESTIGATION IS ASKED

Movement to Expose Corruption in Philadelphia's Councils—A Lexow Committee Is Not Needed.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 18.—The Citizens' Committee of Ninety-five to-day formally indorsed the action of the Municipal Association in asking an investigation of alleged corruption in Councils. The particular matters to be looked into are charges that $362,000 of stock was the price of the passage of an ordinance granting certain franchises to the Mutual Automatic Telephone Company. The committee named by the Presidents of the Councils does not enjoy the confidence of the people generally, who have begun to predict a "whitewash."

There is an attempt on the part of the Citizens' Committee of Ninety-five and the regular Democratic organization to make up a complete non-partisan list of candidates for the Councils. A meeting was held at the office of Rudolph Blankenburg, Chairman of the Ninety-five's Executive Committee, looking to this result. It is believed that a union of forces will result in clearing the Councils of those men who are the willing tools of the "combine."

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER DEAD

Miss Mary L. Stevenson Succumbs to Pneumonia in Asheville, N. C.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 18.—Miss Mary L. Stevenson, eldest daughter of Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, died here this afternoon at 1:15.

Miss Stevenson came to Asheville about the middle of October, accompanied by her mother, suffering from what was at first thought to be a heavy cold, which she had contracted on the coast of Maine. This, however, developed into chronic pnuemonia, with several complications. All of her family, except her brother, Lewis G. Stevenson, were present at the bedside.

Preliminary funeral services will be held in the parlors of the Battery Park Hotel to-morrow at 2 o'clock, and the body will be taken from Asheville in a special car to Bloomington, Ill., at 4 o'clock, where the interment will be made Monday.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland and all members of the Cabinet were among the many who sent telegrams of condolence to the Vice President.

The State Labor Commissions.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—At the close of the Senate session this morning a delegation from the Federation of Labor, the State Trades' Assembly, and the Knights of Labor called on Senator Cantor. They protested against the proposed consolidation of the State labor commissions. The delegation stated that these bureaus had been created at the request of the workingmen, and that they were doing efficient work. They argued that the commissions should be provided with more liberal appropriations.

That Sun Shone but Four Days.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The Morning Sun suspended publication yesterday. It was served by the Chicago organization styling itself the Associated Press, and made its first appearance on Monday of this week.

Rev. Dr. Thompson Dangerously Ill.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Ramsey Thompson, for twenty years the Chaplain of Roosevelt Hospital, is lying dangerously ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George Hodenpyl, in Summit, N. J. It is thought he cannot recover.

Col. Martin Seriously Ill.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Col. James P. Martin, Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of the Missouri, is seriously ill at his hotel in this city.

Transfers from Thirty-fourth Street.

Beginning to-morrow, (Sunday,) passengers on the new 34th St. Railroad line will be transferred without extra charge north or south on either Broadway or Sixth Avenue.—Adv.

AN UPRISING IN HAWAII

Royalists and Armed Natives Beaten After a Sharp Fight.

A PLAN TO SEIZE HONOLULU FAILED

Arms Landed Near Diamond Head and Given to Natives, Many of Whom Were Shot.

COLLECTOR GENERAL CARTER IS KILLED

The Royalists Driven Back After Several Severe Fights—Arms Captured and Prisoners Taken.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The correspondent of the United Press, writing from Honolulu under date of Jan. 11, says:

"'Bob' Wilcox and 'Sam' Nowlein led 500 Kanakas and half-white royalists in open revolt against the Hawaiian Republic Sunday, Jan. 6, on the shore, six miles from this city.

"The rebels were foiled in their plan to surprise the city.

"A fight took place at Diamond Head between the police and rebels, in which Charles L. Carter, a prominent young man, fell, mortally wounded.

"When a strong force was sent out from the city, the rebels retreated to the recesses of the volcano ridges.

"Several were killed by shot and shell. Many prisoners were taken, including John Lane, a half-white, who shot Carter.

"On the 9th the troops attacked Wilcox and sixty of the enemy in a valley, and routed them, with a loss of two killed. None of the troops was injured.

"The insurrection is completely crushed and the rebels have entirely dispersed. The majority of the men have come in from the front.

"One hundred are still guarding the entrances to the valleys and looking for Wilcox and his men. Nothing has been seen or heard of any rebels in the mountain for twenty-four hours. Wilcox's force, like Nowlein's, unquestionably has dissolved. He has probably escaped through Kalihi toward Ewa, and is seeking to get off the island.

"Military operations are probably at an end. The guarding of the city under martial law may be continued some days longer.

"The Royalists were supplied with arms and ammunition from vessels.

"Grave alarm was caused at the same time by large bodies of Japanese laborers on the plantations rising in mutiny."

The correspondent, writing under date of Jan. 10, gives the details of an engagement in which Mr. Carter was killed. The correspondent says:

"The natives were under the command of 'Bob' Wilcox and 'Sam' Nowlein. They captured during the day and detained eight or ten white persons of both sexes found taking Sunday afternoon strolls beyond Diamond Head. The wires to the telephone on the Head were cut, so that no information could reach the city. The headquarters were at Antone Rosa's house, on the beach near Waialae. It was the intention to rush in early in the evening and surprise the city while the people were at church.

"The authorities received information toward night that arms were being landed at Diamond Head, at the house of George Bertelmann, a half-white Royalist leader, well under the base of the Head. A strong squad of mounted police was immediately sent out to search Bertelmann's house. The Citizens' Guard was put on the alert, and the volunteer military companies were summoned.

"Capt. Parker, with his police, reached Bertelmann's place after dark. Deputy Marshal Brown carried a warrant. He found Bertelmann on his veranda with a stranger, and, while the police were lined up on the lawn below the house, Brown proceeded to read the warrant. While reading it, the police were fired upon from the beach. The rebels were collected three in force on their way to surprise the city.

"At that moment there arrived from their houses in the park, some distance toward town, three prominent young men, J. B. Castle, Collector General Charles L. Carter, and his law partner, Alfred Carter. They came to assist Brown and his police. Carter observed that the firing proceeded from a canoe-shed on the beach. He sung out to the police to come on, and with them made a rush on the shed.

"John Lane, half white, fired on him with a pistol at close quarters. Carter received three shots, one of which entered his ribs. He fell, calling out that it was not serious, but immediately exclaimed that he was hard hit. At the same moment Bertelmann fired with a carbine from the veranda and shot Lieut. Toll of the police, who is dangerously wounded.

"The enemy were driven from the shed by a resolute attack, but ran inland to the bush. From there they kept up a hot fire upon the house, to which the wounded men had been carried, together with Lane and two other prisoners. Alfred Carter went for a doctor, leaving Castle in care of Charles Brown, and Parker made an effort to drive away the enemy, but found the fire overpowering. They ran to their horses, and rushed off to telephone for troops. Brown got to Nolter, a mile away, and called for help.

Driven into the Bush.

"Capt. Parker kept meeting the enemy everywhere, and was driven into the bush with one man, and did not reach town until daylight. Meantime Alfred Carter returned to Bertelmann's with Dr. Wolters, but was unable to pass the enemy. Castle and one policeman cared for the wounded, held the prisoners, and compelled Bertelmann to order firing on the house to cease. Those outside supposed a large force to be in the house.

"Getting Brown's telephone before 8 o'clock, the Government at once hurried out thirty soldiers from the Executive Building, under Lieut. King, in omnibuses. The whole force of volunteers was called out and stationed at the most important points. The Citizens' Guard were put on their posts in squads on the street corners, and before 9 o'clock the city was in a full state of defense.

"King and his men were on the ground by 9 o'clock. There was a fine moon. The enemy retired before them, keeping up a galling fire. A. Carter and Dr. Wolters joined King and entered the house, crawling on their hands and knees. They found Charles in great agony. Afterward, he was removed to his own house. Holl was sent to the hospital, and Bertelmann, Lane, and the two native prisoners were sent to the station house. The enemy had retreated up the heights, at the base of the Head. These fully overlooked the house and end of the park. Their number and position made the house untenable. King retired a half mile back to the San Souci Hotel and reported the situation by telephone.

"A small force was sent the same night out on the Waialae Road, two miles inland from the park. The enemy was found also on that road. Early in the morning Lieut. Coyne was sent out with twenty-five more soldiers. He and King formed a line from the beach at San Souci to near the west slope of the Head, to keep the rebels from advancing. The latter left the shore and ascended to the rim of the crater, whence they could fire to great advantage upon the soldiers. A rifled gun was sent out to Coyne and shells dropped with accuracy upon the summit. This move frightened the rebels away. One shell burst in the group exactly on the highest peak and killed several men. The number of rebels on the crater was estimated at over 100.

Mounted Relief Sent.

"T. B. Murray, with twenty-five specials and ten mounted policemen, was sent out at an early hour on the Waialae Road. Nearing the ridge back of Diamond Head, the force of rebels opened fire on them with field pieces. That they had one was a surprise. "Bob" Wilcox handled the gun. He was in a natural fortification, a small volcanic cone, called Mauumae. No one was hit. Murray fell back and established a camp.

"Capt. Ziegler was then sent out with a force of volunteers and sharpshooters and a rifled gun, arriving at 3 P. M. Partly by shelling and partly by the direct attack of the men, Wilcox was forced to abandon his position, carrying off his gun, which has not since been seen.

"Large numbers of natives were in the chaparral, both below and above the road. Firing was sharp on both sides for several hours. Ziegler and Murray's men escaped with a few casualties, none serious. The natives did not know how to handle their guns. Several of them were killed and wounded.

"An effort was made to corner the insurgents and compel their surrender. About 4 P. M. the tug Elen got beyond Diamond Head with a gun and sharpshooters. They shelled the rebels out of the bush on the Waialae shore, and also shelled and wrecked Rosa's house; then landed and captured a quantity of arms and ammunition stored there.

"Toward night over thirty of the rebels surrendered to Ziegler, coming in squads, showing white flags and looking foolish. They were mostly riff-raff natives from the city. At the scene of battle and at Rosa's house were captured 120 carbines, 500 rounds of cartridges, and 25 dynamite hand grenades of foreign make.

"A native was captured with a note from Wilcox to Nowlein, at the head proposing that, as they were defeated, they should seize the steamer Kaala, which had anchored six miles up the coast on her way to Kahuku, go to Maui, and there set up a Government. In consequence of this the Elen started again at 11 P. M., with a gun and ten sharpshooters. They found the Kaala all right and sent her on her way.

"Charles Lamb Carter died at 5 A. M., and his death created a profound sensation. He was a young man of fine presence, unusual ability, engaging manner, and high character. He was one of the five Commissioners who negotiated the treaty of annexation with President Harrison in 1893. He was a leading member of the convention which framed the new Constitution last year and was expected to be a leader in the coming session of the Legislature, although barely thirty years of age. He was the eldest son of the late Hawaiian Minister at Washington, Henry A. P. Carter, and a nephew of Chief Justice Judd. He leaves a wife and two children. He was buried the same day from his mother's house in this city.

Many Men Volunteering.

"The effect of Carter's death at the outset was salutary in creating unusual ardor among the loyal citizens to crush the enemy. Large numbers of doubtful persons eagerly came forward to shoulder guns for the Government. Hundreds have offered their services as special policemen and otherwise. The volunteer troops are nearly up to their full strength of 300, and have done severe work for four days in the field and on guard duty. Over 500 men of the civic guard, many of them elderly, have kept the town thoroughly patrolled for four nights, and no person has passed an important street corner at night without being halted and scrutinized. It has been impossible for any insurgent to get through the town and give aid to the enemy from this side.

"Including the regulars, police, volunteer, troops, special police, sharpshooters, Citizens' Guard, and other volunteers, the total number of men carrying arms for the Government is not less than 1,200, all eager for active service and patiently working as ordered. The number offering their services has been so large that all captured carbines have been issued to arm them. These are repeating carbines of good modern make. Among those offering service have been more than 100 natives. The native policemen have shown themselves extremely brave and capable.

"Judge Widemann's son, Carl, was with the rebels.

"Martial law was declared early Monday morning. About sixty arrests of suspected persons have been made, including many leading royalists. C. B. Wilson and 'Sam' Parker are not suspected of complicity. Rickard got the guns sent here, and will fare hard, as well as Davis, who landed them. Both the Ashfords are in jail, with Peterson, Creighton, Wondenburg, and Testa, who were leading witnesses for Commissioner Blount. What with suspects and prisoners, both station house and prison are getting crowded.

"There has been a strong call for a summary trial, and the execution of Davis and Lane, who killed Carter. The authorities are men of moderation and mercy, but it will probably be considered necessary to make some examples. Public feeling is intense against the leaders, who have thus broken the public peace and threatened a slaughter and revolution. The old barracks have been prepared as an additional prison.

"A thorough search was made the morning of the 8th in the crater and in the Waialae region, but none of the rebels was found. The Elen steamed along the coast beyond, but saw no traces. She destroyed all boats in which they might escape. It is not yet clear where the enemy were Tuesday. Scouting parties under Cecil Brown and Alfred Carter crossed over the Pali and went to

Continued on Page 5.

MILITIA CALLED OUT

Mayor Schieren Finds Troops Absolutely Essential.

STRIKERS EAGER TO RETALIATE

When They Heard the News They Resolved to Try to Get All Trades to Quit Work.

POLICE ENTIRELY INADEQUATE

Superintendent Welles Admitted That Last Night—Resort to Revolvers by Men in the Mobs.

The State troops have been called to arms in Brooklyn to prevent further violence on the part of the striking motormen and conductors of the trolley roads.

After a prolonged conference with Corporation Counsel McDonald and Police Commissioner Welles, Mayor Schieren last night requested Brig. Gen. McLeer to call out the entire Second Brigade.

The call was transmitted by the Mayor through Sheriff Buttling.

The troops were gathering in the different armories during the night, and early this morning they will be on guard at the railroad car stables.

A general attempt is to be made to-day to start up the roads involved in the strike.

The Mayor was slow to appreciate the urgent necessity for adequate protection to the railroads and the public, but he was prompt to act when he finally realized the situation.

It would seem that Mayor Schieren had been relying too much on the delusive representations of police officials who claimed they were fully able to handle the strike.

The irresolution of the rank and file of the police in dealing with the strike is explained by some to be due to their temporizing and irresolute superiors.

THE MAYOR'S CALL FOR TROOPS

He Declares There Appears to be Imminent Danger of Tumult.

The following is a copy of Mayor Schieren's call for the State troops:

"To the Comanding Officer stationed in the City of Brooklyn, Gen. James McLeer:

"Sir: It appearing to me that there is imminent danger of a breach of the peace, tumult or riot, pursuant to Setion 162 of Chapter 559, of the laws of 1893, entitled 'As amended by Chapter 457 of the laws of 1894, an act in relation to the militia, constituted Chapter 62 of the general laws (a copy of which is appended), and to any other law in such case made and provided, I, Charles A. Schieren, as Mayor of the City of Broklyn, hereby call for aid upon the commanding officer of the National Guard, stationed in Brooklyn.

"Section 162, 'In case of any breach, tumult, or riot, or resistance to process of this State, or imminent danger thereof, any Sheriff of any county, or the Mayor of any city, may call for aid upon the commanding officer of the National Guard stationed therein or adjacent thereto. The commanding officer upon whom the call is made shall order out in aid of the civil authorities the military force or any part thereof under his command, and shall immediately report what he has done and all circumstances of the case to the Commander in Chief.'"

FOR A STRIKE OF ALL TRADES.

Leaders' Methods of Retaliation for Ordering Out the Militia.

The leaders of the railroad strike were holding a meeting at Throop Avenue and Hopkins Street, when information was received of the calling out of troops.

They decided as a retaliatory step to use every effort to call a general strike of all the trades in Brooklyn.

The announcement was received with amazement and indignation at the strikers' headquarters.

Said one of the leaders: "I am afraid that this step will lead to violence. It has been hard to restrain the men hitherto, and I am afraid they will regard this latest move as an indication of a coalition between the authorities and the railroad corporations.

"It is impossible to say what action the Executive Board will take in the matter, but they will hold a meeting the first thing in the morning."

BROOKLYN OFFICIALS CONFERRING

It Took a Long Time to Decide to Ask for the Militia.

The Brooklyn officials were stirred to final action yesterday by a letter from President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad demanding more protection.

President Norton had written to Police Commissioner Welles Thursday night notifying him that the company would attempt the next day to open the Seventh Avenue and Bergen Street lines.

When yesterday came the company found itself unable to operate the Seventh Avenue and Bergen Street lines because of a lack of police.

The police still held to the "go-slow" policy.

Commissioner Welles sent the following letter to President Norton at noon, in explanation of his failure to provide adequate protection:

"Dear Sir: I have given very careful consideration to your letter of the 17th inst.,

delivered to me late last night, and have conferred on the subject matters with his Honor the Mayor.

"In common with the entire public of the city we desire that the complete service of your railroad lines, as well as that of others, should be peacefully restored to its ordinary condition in the shortest possible time.

"Will you please inform me whether the lines which you have already started are equipped with the complement of cars and are making approximately the same average number of trips per diem as they did, say, during the year 1904? My idea is that each line as started should be brought to its ordinary condition in order to secure reliable service for the public and the most complete protection for parties who use the cars rather than that a few cars should be started on a number of different lines.

"Will you also inform me of the number of cars that you are ready to start on any line or lines which you may care to name, and whether such number is the number which you have heretofore ordinarily used?

"My single duty is the preservation of the peace, and I propose to see that it is preserved. Should it become apparent that my present force is inadequate to that end, I shall promptly report to his Honor the Mayor."

To this letter President Norton sent the following reply:

"We are ready to run the various lines of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company. We have got the necessary motormen and conductors, and are awaiting proper police protection.

"The public demand that we should run our cars, and it is my business as President of this company to see that they are run.

"If you cannot furnish us the necessary protection, advise me at once, and we will go ahead without it. I insist that every car on the Atlantic Avenue Road should be run, and propose to see that they are run forthwith.

As a corporation we cannot afford to lose the business we are entitled to, or to incommode the public any longer. The question of arbitration and compromise has passed. The employes have discharged themselves, and are not willing that others should take their places. It is my intention to open the Seventh Avenue, Ninth Avenue, and Bergen Street lines at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, and I now give you notice, so that you may furnish us with the necessary facilities in the way of police protection. If not done, we will hold the City of Brooklyn and Kings County for any damage resulting.

"Prompt, vigorous action seems to be all that is necessary."

Commissioner Welles sought Mayor Schieren, and the latter called Corporation Counsel McDonald into conference. The advisability of calling out the militia was discussed.

The Mayor sent a request to the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, then in open session in the Common Council Chamber, for a definite statement of the final position of the roads toward their employes.

The board returned the following reply to the Mayor:

"During the last four days this board has had a number of meetings with the Executive Board of District Assembly 75, Knights of Labor, who are acting in behalf of the men; has held conferences with that committee and President Wicker of the Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company, together, and with President Partridge of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad, President Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, separately.

"In the case of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company, the board succeeded by mediation in effecting a settlement at 2 o'clock yesterday (Thursday) morning.

"In the case of the Queens County and suburban road, negotiations were in progress all day yesterday and up to 12 o'clock last night with the result of substantial agreement upon all points in dispute, except the final one of re-employment of the men out on strike. The negotiations were broken off.

"In the cases of the Brooklyn Heights and Atlantic Avenue systems, Presidents Lewis and Norton respectively refused to enter into negotiations of any kind.

"The prospect, therefore, of a termination of the strike now on, by meditation or arbitration, is not favorable."

Mayor Schieren then reassembled his council of deliberation, and added to it City Works Commissioner Alfred T. White and Police Inspector John MacKellar.

There was some comment over the fact that Superintendent Campbell was called to the conference.

A message was sent to the Brooklyn City Railroad and the Atlantic Avenue Railroad asking them to send word as to the extent of protection they needed.

President Norton sent a reply that he would attempt a general start-up to-day if given requisite protection.

President Lewis sent his general counsel, Mr. Morse, with a typewritten statement of the branches his company was prepared to operate.

President Wicker of the Broadway system came in person and explained that he had nearly 200 men, whom he would put on cars as soon as he was given protection.

After a prolonged discussion, the Mayor's conference adjourned.

The Mayor refused to say what had been determined on.

After the adjournment of the Mayor's conference late in the afternoon, Police Commissioner Welles and Inspector John MacKellar returned to Police Headquarters. Commissioner Welles issued an order calling upon the Captains of the various precincts to meet at Headquarters at 9 o'clock last night. Then a long consultation was held with Sheriff William J. Buttling.

Sheriff Buttling asked Commissioner Welles if the Police Department was able to cope with the situation. This the Sheriff has done for three nights, and each time has received an answer in the affirmative.

Commissioner Welles declared that the situation was so serious the police were no longer able to cope with it.

Commissioner Welles hastened to the Hamilton Club, where he conferred with Mayor Schieren, and a conference subsequently took place at the Mayor's office.

An orderly of Gen. McLeer's staff was present, and the Mayor's requisition for troops was given to him.

As soon as the requisition of Mayor Schieren was served on Gen. McLeer, who has been confined to his house, 445 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, for a week, he sent out a general order, summoning the entire Second Brigade to arms at once.

There are four regiments in Brooklyn, a battery, and a separate company.

They are as follows:

Thirteenth Regiment, Sumner and Jefferson Avenues; Col. David E. Austen.

Fourteenth Regiment, North Portland Avenue and Auburn Place; Col. Harry W. Michell.

Twenty-third Regiment, Bedford Avenue, near Atlantic Avenue; Col. Alexis C. Smith.

Forty-seventh Regiment, Marcy Avenue and Heyward Street; Col. John G. Eddy.

Third (Gatling) Battery, Clermont Avenue, near Myrtle; Capt. Henry S. Rasquin.

Seventeenth Separate Company, Flushing; Capt. Frank U. Bell.

The strength of the regiments is as follows:

Thirteenth Regiment	647 men
Fourteenth Regiment	681 men
Twenty-third Regiment	885 men
Forty-seventh Regiment	569 men
Seventeenth Separate Company	60 men
Third Battery	76 men
Total	2,838 men

Of these men 149 are officially classed as sharpshooters.

Gen. McLeer will be at his office, at Brigade headquarters, in the Hall of Records, early this morning, and he will then assign the men.

The troops are to centre at the following car depots: Hamilton Avenue and Bush Street, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street, Seventh Avenue and Twentieth Street, Bergen Street and Sumner Avenue, Broadway and Halsey Street, Tompkins Avenue and Fulton Street, and Flatbush.

While Companies I and G of the Thirteenth Regiment were drilling at the armory last night Major Clayton of Brig. Gen. McLeer's staff arrived with orders for the regiment to assemble immediately. The men were detained there, and at 1 o'clock over 300 had reported.

Col. Austen expects to have 700 under arms to-day. Every provision has been made to feed the men in the armory.

Col. Austen is the senior officer of the brigade after Gen. McLeer, and, in the event of Gen. McLeer being disabled, Col. Austen would have command.

At the Twenty-third Regiment Armory the men are assembling rapidly, and it is expected that 700 will be under arms to-day. The Rev. Lindsay Parker, the Chaplain of the Regiment, was among the earliest of the officers to report.

The troops of the Twenty-third Regiment were the first to reach their armory in considerable numbers.

The men of the Gatling Battery were the first to get under arms. They were all ready for marching orders by midnight.

Some of the troops will be concentrated at the car stables as early as 5 o'clock this morning, on the Flatbush and Fifth Avenue lines, to cover the sending out of the United States mail cars.

The general passenger cars will be sent out, as a rule, beginning at 8 o'clock.

INADEQUACY OF THE POLICE.

Seemed to be Afraid of Offending the Strikers—Troops Will Be Welcomed.

The news that the militia had been called out was hailed everywhere in Brooklyn last night with satisfaction, and the step taken by the Mayor was universally regarded as the only way of affording the railroads and the citizens proper protection.

It has been evident from the beginning of the strike that the Brooklyn police were unable to cope with the situation.

In the minds of many citizens the police have seemed to be afraid to do anything to offend or restrain from lawlessness an organization of 5,000 men which might play a retaliatory part in the next Mayoralty election.

The rank and file of the police have acted in a timid, half-hearted manner. They have shown themselves unable to afford the protection they should to the roads and the public.

The only heads broken have been those of non-union men, and of the police themselves. Few strikers have been arrested.

Under this condition of affairs the strikers have grown bolder day by day, and their violence culminated yesterday in wanton assaults on passengers on a car on the Putnam Avenue line.

Mayor Schieren has been commending the strikers for what he called their general good conduct. In an interview with a reporter for The New-York Times on Wednesday he declared there had been no riots—only a few disturbances.

"Call them disturbances, not riots," said the Mayor.

The Mayor also commended the police, and he insisted, up to yesterday, that the police were competent to deal with the situation.

Day by day the strike has dragged, owing to the inadequacy and inefficiency of the police protection.

Police Commissioner Welles has prevented the roads from making any general effort at resuming operations on their lines. He has virtually taken the roads under his control, and has counseled the railroad officials to go slow. He has advised them to open their lines one by one.

As there are nearly fifty lines involved in the tie-up, such a course of procedure would keep the strike dragging along for at least three weeks or a month, provided the old men did not, meantime, return of their own accord to work.

DISPERSED BY MOUNTED POLICE

Strikers Were Kept Off Atlantic Avenue After They Had Stoned Cars.

The Atlantic Avenue system was the scene of incipient riots yesterday, particularly that portion in Fifth Avenue between Carroll and Twenty-third Streets. The first car, run out shortly before 7 o'clock, was followed by others, until thirty were in operation, practically the full complement of the Fifth Avenue line. On both platforms were policemen, but, as the strikers made no demonstrations, one man on each car was taken off.

This fact became known to the strikers and their sympathizers, and they began to congregate at First and Fifth Streets.

Edward Ehret, fifteen years old, grabbed the string of a trolley pole and pulled it off the wire. A policeman caught him by the nape of the neck and gathered him in. A crowd of strikers hooted, but the car was permitted to proceed without further molestation.

Car No. 95 was held up later at Union Street. The strikers induced the motorman and conductor to desert. The car was pushed back to the stables by another car.

But, shortly before noon, serious trouble arose at First Street. A delivery wagon was drawn across the track by the strikers. The next car, when it reached the obstruction, was surrounded and the motorman dragged off. To make the best of a bad job, he joined the strikers.

Conductor Bennett refused to desert his post. Stones were thrown at him and he was badly mauled. The few policemen on hand were unable to cope with the mob, and a call was made for reinforcements. Just as the crowd made a final dash for the conductor and attempted to pull him from the platform, a squad of mounted police arrived and dispersed the mob.

Bennett pointed out a man as the leader of the strikers, and he was chased by mounted police up First Street. He took refuge in a house, which the policemen claimed they searched. But they could not find the man.

The police who remained at the car arrested Lawrence Ziegler, a striking motorman, whom they charged with entering the car and "burning out" the motor box, and Charles Murray, another striker, who was charged with attempting to break one of the trolley poles.

Extraordinary precautions were then taken by the police. No one was allowed to stand on a corner, and when strikers gathered, they were chased into side streets.

Mounted policemen, in couples, constantly patrolled the avenues, while in the neighborhood of the depot the force was increased to a Captain, an Inspector, four Sergeants, and seventy-five policemen.

This show of force subdued the strikers, who contented themselves with shouting "Scab!" and then beating a retreat. The cars were withdrawn at dark.

SHOTS FIRED BY STRIKERS.

One Caused a Woman in a Car to Faint—Big Mobs Chased.

The strikers have evidently determined that they who patronize the trolley cars, as well as they who run them, shall suffer, for, yesterday, several wanton attacks were made on passengers as well as motormen and conductors.

In several instances shots were fired into cars and persons riding in them narrowly escaped being murdered.

The determination of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company to run cars on the Putnam Avenue and Halsey Street line made the strikers ugly. They gathered around the station at Halsey Street and Broadway at 7 o'clock, and when the first car went out, half an hour later, they followed it for several blocks, calling to the motorman and conductor to get off.

The police reserves chased the strikers away.

Eugene Nesbitt, a striker, threw a stone through a window. He then sought refuge in a house, and tried to escape into the rear yard, but several policemen captured him.

As the day advanced, the mob in the vicinity of the depot increased, but by charging the crowds with drawn clubs and riding them down on horseback the police kept them in pretty good order.

Gangs of strikers patrolled Halsey Street and Putnam Avenue, but the police kept sharp eyes on them and prevented them from doing mischief.

But shortly before 11 o'clock a crowd of strikers stopped in Putnam, near Classon Avenue, where there happened to be no policeman, and waited for a car.

The first was Car 1,316. It was not guarded, and the strikers surrounded it, compelled the motorman, whose name was Bolger, to stop, and, swarming on both platforms, dragged Bolger and the conductor into the street and beat them. Bolger ran away, but B. A. Spink, a passenger, defended the conductor. The strikers then attacked Mr. Spink and knocked him down.

Many stones were thrown, and Patrick Jordan, a striker, fired a pistol. The bullet barely missed Mr. Spink's head.

The report of the pistol alarmed policemen in Fulton Street, and they ran to the rescue of the car. For a few minutes there was a lively battle.

The crowd threw stones at the policemen, and the latter drew their revolvers. The mob retreated. Jordan was arrested. Bolger returned to the car and continued his trip.

Another shot was fired at 1 o'clock in Halsey Street, near Saratoga Avenue. A charge was made upon a crowd there by the police, and a striker turned and fired a bullet through a car window. A woman passenger fainted, and was assisted from the car, which then proceeded on its way.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company decided to run a few Halsey Street cars from Grand Avenue to Tompkins Avenue, and Inspector Mackellar was ordered to send policemen from the Halsey Street depot to the depot at Fulton Street and Tompkins Avenue. He took a squad of men and a portion of the mounted squad to the depot at 2 o'clock. There they waited for developments.

Car 1,832 appeared, followed by a crowd, which was driven down Tompkins Avenue. The car then started down Fulton Street. It had gone but a short distance when a bottle, thrown from a window, narrowly missed striking Inspector Mackellar. He became angry and ordered the street cleared.

A crowd of strikers marched from Brooklyn Avenue into Fulton Street and proceeded down the street. They met Car No. 1,330 near Nostrand Avenue. No policemen were on the car. Not a policeman was in sight. The mob ordered Motorman Thomas Price and Conductor Groom to leave the car. They refused, and the strikers attacked them. Groom was severely handled, and as quickly as possible made his escape and disappeared. When Price attempted to defend his car, the strikers seized the key of his motor and struck him on the head with it. He dropped to the floor senseless, and was kicked and beaten and dragged into the street.

The Rev. Fathers Langley and O'Brien of the Church of the Nativity ran to the assistance of the motorman. They sprang into the thick of the strugglers and laid about them with their fists. Some of the strikers fell back and Price was allowed to get up. He was assisted to a drug store.

Still no police appeared, and the strikers turned their attention to the car and exerted their best efforts to overturn it. They were about to accomplish that feat when a number of policemen appeared and they desisted. Three cars arrived and the four were joined and proceeded together to the depot. Several attempts were made on the way to break windows.

James Moran of 1,501 Dean Street, and Michael Conway of 814 Pacific Street, rolled several ash barrels on the track. They were arrested.

When one of the cars was near the depot a stone was thrown through a window, and a woman passenger was almost struck by it.

Cars were run on this line until 5 o'clock. A number of windows were broken, but no one was hurt.

When the strikers found that they could not do much harm in Fulton Street, they marched down Nostrand Avenue to Halsey Street to intercept cars there. But a favorable opportunity was not presented, and at Tompkins Avenue they turned into Hancock Street and marched up to Sumner Avenue.

The mob became larger every moment. The men walked solidly together, and swung into Halsey Street again without interference. There was no policeman within a block. No car appearing, the men marched on toward the Halsey Street depot. Pickets were stationed at points along the street, and they whispered instructions to the strikers, who communicated quickly with each other. Groups of policemen were encountered further up the street, but they made no attempt to stop the procession, which now numbered fully 10,000 men. Several attempts were made to attack cars, but the strikers seemed to lack courage.

The mob proceeded to the vacant lots near the depot, and there the men gathered and stood as if preparing for an attack. Police Captains Dunn and Short saw the mischief was brewing, and the mounted squad was ordered to disperse the mob. The mounted men made a dash into the crowd, and the men fled before the onslaught like chaff in a wind.

Edward Duffy of 385 Van Buren Street threw a stone at Mounted Policeman Nichols, who fired a shot in the air, and chased him. Duffy fled to Broadway and entered a saloon, where he was captured. That was the most exciting incident of the afternoon at that point.

The last car of the Putnam Avenue line was called into the depot at 5:30, and the new men were kept all night in the loft.

Thirty-eight cars were run on that line yesterday.

ARBITRATORS GIVE UP TRYING.

Mr. Lewis Says with More Police Protection All Lines Could Be Operated.

There was no further attempt yesterday on the part of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration to settle the strike by conferences with the railroad officials. The Brooklyn City and Atlantic Avenue Roads refused to entertain any propositions.

The board gave a public hearing at the Common Council Chamber, in the City Hall, in the afternoon.

President Daniel F. Lewis of the Brooklyn City Road appeared in answer to a subpoena. He was closely attended by the special detective who has been on guard during the strike outside President Lewis's office in the Traction Building.

The detective sat near President Lewis while he testified, followed him wherever he went, stood by him while he stopped in the corridor to talk to Corporation Counsel McDonald, and walked at his heels when Mr. Lewis returned to his office.

President Lewis told the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration of the circumstances leading up to the strike. He said the road refused more wages to the men because the earnings did not allow an increase.

"The company," he said, "did not agree to fewer trippers because that really meant more wages for the men."

Mr. Lewis said that the Executive Committee of the men had secretly ordered the strike without giving him time to issue a circular letter to his men, setting forth the reasons why the company could not accede to their demands.

It was not true that the company took the initiative in the strike by discharging the electrical workers last Sunday night.

"We merely laid off the electrical workers," he said, "until the strike was over. They had charge of delicate and expensive machinery, and we felt we could not trust them around the cars during a strike, in view of the fact that they were also included in the men whose wages were demanded to be raised."

"Can you run your cars?" asked Chairman Purcell.

"We are not properly protected," said President Lewis, "and we are advised by the local authorities not to run any more branches at present.

"If we had more police protection we could run every line in our system—not at first with a full complement of cars, but in a short time we could be in full, regular operation."

"Are you willing to take back your men?" asked Chairman Purcell.

"Since the beginning of the strike," said Mr. Lewis, "I have emphasized it to the press that we want our men to return. We will, however, require the men to make individual application. We will not treat with anybody. We have hired a large number of new men."

"As I understand it," said Commissioner Feeney, "you are not willing to make any concessions, and you will not arbitrate?"

"That's right," said Mr. Lewis.

"What proportion of the old men can you take back?"

"One half, if they are prompt."

John Giblin of the Executive Committee of the strikers was permitted to question President Lewis. He plied him with queries relating to the negotiations between the company and the men previous to the strike. Mr. Giblin put some sharp questions, and President Lewis made some snappy answers.

NON-UNION MEN ATTACKED.

One in the Hospital May Die of a Fractured Skull.

The second car to leave the Hamilton Avenue station of the Court street line early yesterday morning was stopped by a crowd of strikers at Huntington Street. They ordered the motorman off the car. The two policemen jumped from the platforms and dispersed the strikers.

At First Place another crowd of strikers stopped the car, and induced the non-union motorman to desert. The car was stranded and stood there until men arrived from the stables and ran it back. There were no arrests.

There were no further efforts to molest the cars of this line during the day.

Patrick Cullen, a striker, of 91 Fifty-ninth Street, got into the stable in Hamilton Avenue at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and assaulted Robert Henderson, an electrician. Cullen was arrested.

Ernest Hinsch of 123 Hudson Street, Hoboken, a non-union motorman on the Putnam Avenue line, was attacked by a number of strikers last night on the platform of the down-town station of the Brooklyn elevated railroad at York Street.

The strikers had followed Hinsch from his work, and when he got out of the train at York Street, they made a rush for him, and one struck him on the head with a heavy piece of wood. Hinsch was knocked to the floor of the platform, but managed to get up and escape.

The strikers made their way down the steps of the station and ran off. Hinsch was taken to the City Hospital, where it was found his skull was fractured. There were no arrests.

The Grip

Has shown by its sudden attacks, its terrible prostration, and its serious, often fatal results, that it is a disease to be feared. For a fully developed case of the Grip, the care of a skilled physician is necessary.

To Prevent the Grip

we confidently recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood, keeps the kidneys and liver in healthy action, gives strength where it is needed, and keeps up the health-tone so that the system readily throws off attacks of the Grip or of Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Pneumonia, etc.

After the Grip

Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled for purifying the blood and restoring strength.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache.

THE MEN APPEAR CONFIDENT.

Will Appeal to the Public for Funds to Send Non-Union Men Home.

The strike leaders maintain an air of confidence. They asserted yesterday that of 1,900 cars that should be in operation, only 62, by actual count, were being used, and that, to all intents and purposes, the tie-up was just as complete as it was on the first day of the strike.

The local leaders, under direction of the Executive Board, continued their missionary efforts among the non-union men employed on the Atlantic Avenue and Brooklyn Heights Railroads, with, according to reports received at headquarters, 407 Bridge Street, gratifying success.

They claimed that they had secured twelve desertions in Court Street and five on the Flatbush Avenue Line.

On the Atlantic Avenue system the strikers assert they have got away fifty-seven of the men imported.

The non-union men, upon being won over are taken to headquarters in Mugge's Hall and fed. The strikers have been paying for their transportation to their homes, but, finding this a serious tax upon their resources, Master Workman Connelly yesterday asked the Charities Commissioners if they could not assist in paying the fares. On being informed that the board had no fund at its disposal for such purpose, Mr. Connelly announced that the Executive Board would make an appeal to the public for funds.

"We still have every confidence of winning," was the reply vouchsafed by Master Workman Connelly, when asked by a reporter for The New-York Times how the strikers viewed the situation.

"We don't worry," he continued, "over the refusal of Presidents Lewis, Norton, and Wicker to listen to our appeal. We feel, as long as the Presidents can afford to let their companies lose thousands a day without necessity, just so long can we make a sacrifice of ourselves for a principle. We have had several offers of money from business men to aid us in our fight."

CITIZENS CALLED ON THE MAYOR

He Told Them the Administration Was Doing All It Could.

Two delegations of citizens called on Mayor Schieren yesterday to request him to take steps to end the strike.

The first was headed by C. Fred Adams. It presented to the Mayor the resolutions adopted Thursday night by the business men's mass meeting, at the Atheneum.

Alfred J. Wolf said the railroads should be obliged to furnish transportation to the people.

Mr. Adams asked the Mayor to do everything in his power.

"The administration," said Mayor Schieren, "has done all it can do to bring about a settlement. How can the roads perform their functions, when they are stopped from doing anything?"

"The police could protect them," said Mr. Adams.

"How many policemen do you think it would take?" asked the Mayor. "The City of Brooklyn is powerless with its present police force to protect every car with two men."

A number of Fifth Avenue merchants called on the Mayor. They were headed by Max Holzer. They complained that their business was suffering seriously by the tie-up.

The Mayor said the administration was doing all it could. He promised to get the Common Council in the near future to pass an ordinance requiring all motormen to have a license.

ALUMNI OF YALE AT DINNER

Ex-Judge Howland Eulogizes Dr. Depew and Defends Capt. Hinkey of the Football Team.

The large ballroom at Sherry's last night echoed and re-echoed with the sharp "Rah! Rah! Rah!" of old Yale, and the storm of song awakened by the strains of an orchestra discoursing airs dear to every Yalensian must have been heard even by those sons of Eli who have long since ceased to take an interest in mundane affairs. The occasion was the annual dinner of the Yale Alumni Association of New-York, and never has there been a more successful one. With the exception of Dr. Depew, who attended the banquet of the Sons of the Revolution, almost all of the prominent Yale alumni in this city were present.

Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, who is President of the association, had charge of the speechmaking and delivered the opening address. He spoke about the number of Yale graduates who have filled and are filling positions of public trust. "Let me not forget to mention in this number," he said, "that most effulgent planet in our azure sky—him whose name decorates our towns, stations, avenues, opera houses, waltzes, and spoons; who has run in his usual brilliant orbit, recently lecturing for two hours before Union College at Schenectady, and three hours afterward delivered another address in New-York; who, during the last campaign, made seventy-five speeches in six days at the tail end of a railroad car, traveled fifteen hundred miles, and at the end of his wanderings, like a new Columbus, discovered the Bowery, and all that it implies."

Judge Howland in a short time brought his speech about to football matters, and denounced in vigorous language the New-York paper which "outrageously attacked" Capt. Hinkey. Hinkey, he said, was the least rough of all the football players of last season.

President Timothy Dwight spoke next on "The University." He dwelt at some length on its past history, and said in closing: "The Yale of to-day is not the Yale of fifty years ago, and I am thankful for it. It is greater, broader, and more far-reaching than the Yale of my college days, and it graduates, I believe, better and nobler men. I thank God that I am privileged to stand on the dividing line of the centuries, and look backward and see what old Yale has done and look forward and conjecture what she will do."

The other speakers and their subjects were as follows: James S. Norton, "The Scholar in Society"; Samuel C. Elder, "The Voice of One Crying in the Wilderness"; James R. Sheffield," "The City"; Edmund Whittemore, "Harvard"; W. B. Hornblower, "Princeton"; George G. De Witt, "Columbia," and Henry Stanford Brooks, "Athletics." In addition to these there were present, among others: Isaac L. Peet, W. B. Ross, W. A. Stiles, Brayton Ives, Henry Holt, W. H. Fuller, Buchanan Winthrop, F. W. Stearns, L. I. Chamberlain, H. R. Wood, Payson Merrill, W. G. Woodward, Edmund Coffin, L. R. Ehrich, A. L. Edwards, C. A. Miller, H. E. Hawley, W. H. Hurlbert, J. A. Robinson, M. C. Day, E. C. Brown, G. S. Hamlin, M. C. D. Borden, F. H. Beets, E. H. Converse, W. C. Witler, and O. S. Thomas.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

7:25 A. M.—211 East Forty-fourth Street; dwelling of Michael O'Connor; damage, $25.

11 A. M.—195 Worth Street; carpenter shop of Giacobbe Tocci; damage, $50.

2:25 P. M.—2,013 Second Avenue; Mrs. Leunell's rooms; damage, $2,000.

4 P. M.—314 East Houston Street; Gustave Goldman; provisions; damage slight.

5 P. M.—171 Clinton Street; Henry Sirup; tenement; damage trifling.

5:15 P. M.—9 East Thirtieth Street; occupied by J. Lamellen; damage trifling.

5:30 P. M.—201 East Ninety-fifth Street; J. Greenland; damage trifling.

6:15 P. M.—127 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Charles Katz; damage, $5.

8:10 P. M.—2,512 Amsterdam Avenue; John Pinger; grocery store; damage, $1,300.

8:25 P. M.—2,137 Fifth Avenue; M. Sample; damage, $100.

9:15 P. M.—32 Howard Street; Louis Abraham; damage, $2,000.

Harvard Wins in the Debate.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Harvard won to-night in the joint debate with Yale, in Sanders Theatre, Cambridge, the proposition under discussion being:

"Resolved, That the attempts of employers to ignore associations of employes and deal with individual workmen only are prejudicial to the best interests of both parties."

Harvard took the affirmative and Yale the negative side.

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THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Edward L. Pratt.

Edward L. Pratt died in St. Mark's Hospital, this city, yesterday morning from the effects of shock and burns received Christmas night. With a generous desire to contribute to the enjoyment of a Christmas-tree party, he arrayed himself as Santa Claus. While distributing the presents, a portion of his costume caught fire from one of the wax candles on the tree, and he was severely burned about the neck and hands. He suffered excruciating pains, but so unflinching was his fortitude and so reassuring was his demeanor that his friends did not realize at first that his life was endangered. The shock, however, proved to be more than his nervous system could stand, and the most assiduous efforts to revive and sustain his vitality were unavailing.

Mr. Pratt was born in Westmoreland, near Utica, in this State, July 18, 1850. The greater part of his business career had been spent in Newark, N. J., where for the last fifteen years he was Superintendent of the carriage hardware factory of Striby & Foote. He was an expert in his calling, possessing a alert mind and discreet judgment. He was of a social and amiable disposition, and a man of integrity. A sorrowing widow, two sons, and one daughter survive him.

There will be funeral services to-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock at the residence of Sereno S. Pratt, brother of the deceased, 13 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn. The burial will be at Southington, Conn.

Henry B. Nason.

Henry B. Nason, Ph. D., M. D., LL. D., a prominent man of science, died in Troy yesterday morning. He was Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, where he had been thirty-six years. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1855. He was matriculated as a student of philosophy at Göttingen. In 1858 he filled the chair of Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science at Beloit College, Wisconsin. He was appointed by President Hayes in 1877 juror for the United States Government at the Paris Exposition, and was assigned to the department of mineralogy and metallurgy.

He published several scientific works. He was Fellow of the London Chemical Society, ex-President of the American Chemical Society, and a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Hiram A. Hitchcock.

Hiram A. Hitchcock, Professor of Civil Engineering in the Thayer School, Dartmouth College, died Thursday night of pneumonia. He was born in Boston in 1857 and was graduated from the Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth College in 1879 and from the Thayer School in 1881.

He was Assistant Engineer for the New-York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad and assistant in the Delamater Iron Works in New-York City. In 1883 he returned to Hanover and took up the work in which he had since been engaged.

He was engineer and inspector for the Vermont Railroad Commissioners in 1889, and had been twice to Nicaragua as consulting engineer on the canal survey. He was a very successful and popular instructor. He leaves a wife, who is the daughter of Prof. C. A. Young of Princeton, and a son about four years old.

Gen. I. N. Stiles.

Gen. I. N. Stiles died Thursday in Chicago of heart failure. He was at one time one of the most prominent lawyers in the West, but for several years had been totally blind and had retired from practice. He was prominent in politics, but never held nor aspired to office.

At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the army as a private in the Twentieth Infantry, and rose to be a Brigadier General. His funeral will be held under the auspices of the Loyal Legion.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Sister Mary Aloysius, for twenty-four years Principal of St. Joseph's Academy, Flushing, L. I., died last night of pneumonia. She was the daughter of James Murray of New-York City. When eight years old her mother died, and she was placed in the academy. At seventeen she was graduated with honors, and she became a member of the community. Nine years later she was appointed Principal. By her efforts the Regents' examinations were introduced. The funeral will be held this morning at 10:30 in St. Joseph's Convent.

—Elisha H. Palmer of Montville, Conn., died Thursday night aged eighty-one years. He had served as Senator from the Ninth District, had been a member of the House, Town Clerk, and Selectman. He was a zealous prohibitionist. In early life he engaged in manufacturing cotton bats, rope, and twine, and carried on a cotton business at Montville for many years.

—Levy P. Rose died at his home, in Yonkers, last night of heart disease. He was born in Palmyra, N. Y., July 7, 1815. He was Postmaster of Yonkers under President Lincoln. In 1866 he and others organized the People's Savings Bank. He leaves a wife, four sons, and two daughters.

—Charles P. Adams died yesterday in Pawtucket, R. I. He was sixty-four years old. He was a candidate for Governor on the Greenback ticket a number of years ago.

—Warren Hunt, aged sixty-nine years, proprietor of the passenger and tow boats on Cayuga Lake, died suddenly in Ithaca, N. Y., of heart disease yesterday.

—Col. Frank Mantor died yesterday at Conneautville, Penn. At the time of his death he was Superintendent of the Conneaut Lake Exposition Company.

—Horace W. Hibbard, General Freight Agent of the Vandalia Railroad, died Thursday night in St. Louis of heart failure.

Will of Charles A. Baudouine.

The will of Charles A. Baudouine, who died about a week ago, disposes of an estate estimated to be worth $1,400,000. Mr. Baudouine lived at 718 Fifth Avenue.

The testator leaves his estate in trust, the income of one-half of it to be paid over to his son, Abraham Baudouine, and the other half of the income to go to his grandsons, Charles A., Baudouine, Jr., and John F. Baudouine.

Cotton Mill Charges Fraud.

Charles H. Pine of the Textile Yarn Supply Company, at 113 Worth Street, was lodged in Ludlow Street Jail yesterday on an order signed by Justice Fitzsimons, in the City Court, in a suit brought against Pine by the Cornelius Cotton Mill of Davidson, N. C., charging him with fraud.

—Henry Maar, a well-known citizen of Poughkeepsie, died last night of apoplexy, aged fifty-nine years.

SALOONS AND THE YOUTH

Dr. Parkhurst's Views on Educating the Boys of the City.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET TO AMERICANS

Meeting on Behalf of the Free Reading Rooms for Boys—Frances E. Willard and Mrs. Hunt Among the Speakers.

The Loyal Legion Temperance Society of New-York held a meeting last night at Carnegie Music Hall, at which Lady Henry Somerset, Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Miss Frances E. Willard, and Mrs. Mary Hunt made addresses upon the subject of the saloons and their effect upon the youth of the city.

The auditorium of the hall was filled by friends of the temperance movement, who heartily applauded the speakers and enjoyed the vocal and instrumental music between the addresses.

The Rev. Charles L. Thompson presided during the early part of the meeting, and introduced the subject of the evening by saying, "A crisis is upon New-York in the matter of temperance reform."

Dr. J. A. B. Wilson then read a Psalm and Dr. John Hall offered a prayer, after which Mrs. Willis A. Barnes was introduced as the Chairman of the meeting.

Mrs. Barnes, in stating the object of the meeting, said:

"Our society believed that New-York needed at this time just such a meeting as this that it might benefit both New-York and our society, which is working for the benefit of the coming voters."

She then introduced Dr. Parkhurst, who spoke of addressing the meeting as a pleasure as well as a duty, inasmuch as the interest and welfare of the future of the boys of the city is dear to his heart.

"They are depraved and need regeneration," he said. "I must say it because I am a Presbyterian, and yet I love them. I love the simple, unadulterated, unmitigated boy. He is great in his actualities and splendid in his possibilities. Suppose the instrumentalities for his amelioration and correction were suddenly to stop, how overwhelming would be the catastrophe that would overtake us.

"The boy affords us the most delightful and profitable field for work. Boys are bright, but the street boys are the brightest. The street is a university which educates the boys in a versatility of thought. They have a capacity to 'catch on.' There is no material in the city on which we can so profitably expend our efforts as the boy. Men harden into rigidity that cannot be affected. I no longer think that every man has a conscience, a boy has, but a man loses the power of moral discernment. Man reaches a point where he cannot do as he will under certain circumstances. If the truth is presented affectionately to a boy there is a keen response.

"All the work that this association can do for the boys must be done under a Christian personality. It is the touch of those who have the handling of these boys that accomplishes the purpose.

"I feel the necessity of having a proper direction given to the boys. They are taught all things, save to be good citizens. We need that they be taught patriotism. You cannot teach a man patriotism and love for his city after he is fifty years old. Let us help the little fellows, and bring out the possibilities which their natures contain."

Lady Henry Somerset said:

"It is not easy for one coming from a distance to speak in these days, and I deprecate the habit that so many of my countrymen have adopted of hurriedly passing through a country and then assuming to lay down the law for it.

"I have tried to learn of your institutions, that I may ponder over them.

"We are grasping the fact that truth and righteousness are not the cause of a nation, but of the whole world. America has not formed a true concept of the way that the eyes of the Old World are upon her. We rejoiced in the late victory in New-York.

"Do not think that I believe that I have a mission to the people of America. I speak in no such spirit, but I am simply inspired with a love of humanity above my love for my country."

Lady Somerset spoke of liberty, equality, and fraternity as exemplified in America's institutions, which she said it was impossible for one to realize who has not been struggling with the rusty chains of an outgrown society.

"There is no institution that makes so much for the true equality of your Nation," declared the speaker, "as the public schools. It upbuilds the true equality of the Nation that you so much love.

"How is it possible not to venerate the heroic courage that put the ballot in the hands of every man, knowing that the people could be trusted with this gift? Of course we have always to remember that 'the people' means the men people."

The speaker dwelt on woman's position, and advocated extending her opportunities and liberties, and declared that the time would come when a pure life would not be demanded of a woman alone. If the life of a nation is to be pure, the amusements and recreations of that nation must be pure also, she said. She spoke strongly of the evils of intemperance in England, saying:

"Our women are drunkards. You see their shadows on the glass doors of the saloons where women stand behind the bars dealing out the vile, soul-destroying stuff. The vice of the saloon is sapping out your life. The vice of the organized saloon in politics is that it dictates your political policies. The power of the saloon is infernal; the best interest of the country is to put it down."

Mrs. Mary Hunt of Boston, a temperance advocate, spoke briefly on the outlook for reformation.

Miss Frances E. Willard spoke of the meeting as one in the interest of the boys, and in the interest of

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE ROSE AND ITS CULTURE

THE BOOK OF THE ROSE. Illustrated. By the Rev. A. Foster-Melliar. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

There are caprices as to the liking of flowers. You may be partial to a particular plant, while the sharer of your joys and sorrows pretends to detest it, but never was there man or woman who did not love a rose. That is a part of one's faith. A Japanese may go into a kind of conventional bliss over his chrysanthemum, and "Cholie" may burden his coat with a yellow cold-slaw monstrosity; but to the whole European race, no matter where transplanted, as is the rose, it is the rose that we are ever faithful to. The rose is, as the rector of Sproughton, Suffolk, calls her, "the queen of flowers," and she has had a reign of 2,500 years or more, and those who are directly under her sway style themselves "Rosarians," and they endeavor to cultivate a better acquaintance with their sovereign lady, so that she shall give forth her finest, most beautiful blooms.

The rose cannot, we think, be massed. Take a clump of roses, and the effect it produces is less than would be the case with the same number of rhododendrons. The rose has as a plant a trim rather than graceful pose, even when it is a climbing rose. It is the particular flower that tells. It braves that prime test of decoration which is perfect individualism. To the man who knows his roses there may be one bloom on his rosebush which is finer, more noble, than the dozen others on the same stock.

The real amateur—for there are many of them in the United States—knows that a good rose is the result of care, forethought, and constant solicitude. The brightest, the purest blooms the man with the rose hobby believes to be a just reward for all the trouble he has taken. There may be rich people who could manure their extensive grounds with bank notes and pay their gardener a salary higher than their governess, and yet the man of millions may not produce as choice a rose as the one you have grown in your small, pocket-handkerchief-sized back garden.

We are glad that the Rev. Mr. Foster-Melliar is not scientific and does not bother with any extra learning. France, he tells us, may brag of her roses, for to-day the centre of manufacture of attar of roses is as much at Gasse a. in Bulgaria. But it is in England that rose culture is a passion, and, as the author says, England has certain successes, not so common elsewhere, because of its insular condition and its moist climate. We think that the American rose culturist knows that warm, hot days do no harm to the rose when it is ready to bloom, but its best growing days are when there is damp and cloudy weather. If the proof of the pudding be in the eating of it, we are ready to insist that there never are such superb or choice rose shows in Paris as are seen in London and the English provinces. Rose progress was slow at the beginning in England, so the author tells us, although there were many fine old specimens. The real passion for roses began in England not more than forty years ago. England is the true home of the Hybrid Perpetual Rose, which is often presented in catalogues as the H. P. Rose.

Somebody has said: "You can grow a rose anywhere; that is, if you water it," and that is in a measure true, but the bush growing does not include the flowering. Roses will grow in almost any kind of soil, even in sand; but if the soil is poor, the results are poor, too. Some kinds of roses are rich feeders, and want the phosphates and nitrates in quantities; others are more dainty in their ways of picking up a living. Much depends on position and protection from heavy winds. A rose resents rough handling, as would any lady. The author in his method of manuring roses gives a wise preference to the use of liquids. All the artificial or manufactured manures require caution in their use. Better kill one rose experimentally than all your darlings.

Here is the analysis of the flowers of a rose: Potash, 47.41; soda, 2.44; lime, 13.25; magnesia, 5.94; iron, 0.97; phosphates, 28.46; sulphur, 3.17; silica, 1.32, and chlorine, 0.57. In the root, wood, and leaves there are different proportions. From this analysis may be seen the necessity for the alkaline earths. "Thus nearly one-half of the flowers is potash, and a quantity approaching one-third is phosphorus; and as what we aim at is flowers, we must take due notice of this, or perhaps we shall have, as we sometimes do, especially where there are taproots going down too deep, strong roots, stems, and leaves, and no buds." In ordinary soil, the author recommends a mixture of this character: 12 parts of superphosphate of lime, 10 of nitrate of potash, 2 of sulphate of magnesia, 1 of sulphate of iron, and 8 of sulphate of lime. This compound follows fairly the analysis. Having experimented with an artificial manure closely resembling this, the writer advises its admixture with some 15 parts of coarse sand and 10 of roughly-ground charcoal, and, after pruning, the light scattering of the mixture on the surface of the soil. This treatment in the latitude of New-York might be made about the beginning of May. It is impossible, with our vast extent of country, to lay down any absolute laws for open-air rose culture. What would suit a rose in Savannah would be worthless in Boston.

Shallow planting of young roses is important. Do not dig a deep hole. Take as tenderly as you can the young rootlets and spread them out. That helps to anchor the rose and to feed it. If there are tap roots they will soon find their way downward. In writing on pruning roses, on stocks, on propagation, on the pests, the Rev. Mr. Foster-Melliar shows a thorough acquaintance with his pets. A chapter quite novel is the one on "Exhibitions," or how you may "down" your rival on roses at the public show, and thus bag your 5 guineas or your silver cup. Endless are the precautions necessary. You have to swathe and bandage up your flowers when they are in transit to the show place. You must make exact calculations, maybe in the early Spring, so as to know precisely when your rose shall be in flower at its best, so as to take advantage of the exhibition day. You ought to know how to retard the blooms or hasten them. Just as dogs are jockeyed or "fixed" for dog shows—it looks as if roses could be managed. The true pleasure is, however, not in capturing the award, but in the beauty of the flower itself.

At the end of this book may be found in a chapter entitled "Manners and Customs," a carefully prepared list of all the famous roses. The date when any peculiar rose became historic is given, with an excellent description not alone of the flower, but of the way of tending it. Some roses are very capricious things, and receive as much attention as an infant. Dean Hole has found in the rector of Shraughton a clever rival.

LITERARY NOTES

—The first two volumes of the Barras memoirs will be brought out in April and the second two in the Autumn. They will appear simultaneously in France, America, and England. Harper & Brothers will issue the work here.

—The Athenaeum says that three sets of memoirs that are to appear some time in the future "are passing from hand to hand among friends of the writers in Paris—those of Marshal Canrobert, who alone of the three authors is alive; those of Marshal de MacMahon, and those of M. Thiers." Thiers, it says, has left only a short memoir, in which Marshal de MacMahon is bitterly attacked. The MacMahon memoirs are in four volumes, of which the three earlier deal with African, Russian, and Italian campaigns, and with the problems of Algerian government. The fourth "is full of questionable matter, and the influence of the anti-republican feeling of Mme. de MacMahon (seldom called Duchesse de Magenta) is said to be noticeable in it."

—D. C. Heath & Co. of Boston will issue this month a translation of Ufer's "Introduction to the Pedagogy of Herbart." The translation has been made under the auspices of the Herbart Club. The editor of the translation is President De Garmo of Swarthmore College.

—In their Anthropological Series, the Messrs. Appleton will soon publish a volume on "The Pygmies," (the small black men of Africa,) by the eminent French authority, A. de Quatrefages. The volume has been translated by Prof. Frederick Starr.

—The Appletons will add to their Town and Country Library a new historical romance, by S. Baring-Gould, entitled "Noemi." The scene is laid in Aquitaine in the time of the raids of the Free Companies.

—Prof. Thomas Egleston of the Columbia College School of Mines is preparing a revised and enlarged edition of his "Life of John Paterson," the Revolutionary General. Through his publishers, the Messrs. Putnam, he asks that information concerning any letters or papers bearing upon the career of Gen. Paterson, or upon the events with which he was connected between 1764 and 1808, and particularly any papers connected with his career after the surrender of Burgoyne, may be placed at his disposal. He will be "well pleased to pay the cost of making transcripts of any such papers, the contents of which may be available for use in his undertaking."

—Prof. Moses Coit Tyler will publish, through the Messrs. Putnam, a work on George Berkeley, Timothy Dwight, and Joel Barlow, under the title, "Three Men of Letters." The announcement is made that this work is understood to be "the forerunner of the long-expected work by this author, giving the history of American literature during the Revolutionary period."

—J. J. Jusserand's promised work, "A Literary History of the English People, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day," is now on the announcement list of the Messrs. Putnam, the appearance of the first volume, "From the Origins to the Renaissance," being set down for February.

—Two important books from the press of Eyre & Spottiswoode will soon be issued here by E. & J. B. Young & Co. The first, "Lex Mosaica," appeals to those who are influenced by "the higher criticism." It attempts to show in fourteen essays that the last word has not been said by the "higher critics" on the question of the authenticity and inspiration of the Bible, even from their own standpoint of literary criticism. It seeks also to show that the work of archaeologists and Assyriologists has added much valuable material for the student in his decision of this question. The authors of these fourteen articles are well-equipped English scholars, whose reasoning cannot be lightly regarded. The other work, "The Students' Handbook to the Psalms," (Rev. J. Sharpe, D. D.,) exhibits careful critical labor and has for its general idea that the Psalms, as found in the Bible, are properly credited to their real authors. They show a true chronological order.

—The complete edition of Miss Rosetti's poems, brought out in 1890 by Macmillan & Co., has passed through six editions.

—Among the books prohibited from sale and from being kept in public libraries in Russia is Bryce's "American Commonwealth."

—A biography of the late Henry Morley will be written by his son-in-law, the Rev. H. S. Solly, in whose hands has been placed the correspondence and other papers, including two fragments of autobiography.

—Included in Henry Holt & Co.'s January announcements are the following books not already mentioned in this column: Ford's play, "The Broken Heart," edited by Prof. Clinton Scollard of Hamilton College; Macaulay's and Carlyle's "Essays on Croker's Boswell's Johnson," edited by Mr. William Strunk, Jr., of Cornell; "Deutsche Gedichte," an inexpensive edition of selected German poems, edited by Dr. Camillo von Klenze of Chicago University; "An Introductory German Reader," with notes and vocabulary by the late Prof. W. D. Whitney of Yale, and Miss M. P. Whitney; "Frau Holde," a poem of German village life, by Baumbach, edited by Prof. Lawrence Fossler of the University of Nebraska: "Peter Schlemihls Wundersame Geschichte," by Chamisso, edited by Prof. Frank Vogel of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with Cruikshank's illustrations and two fanciful portraits of Chamisso; a new edition of Schiller's "Jungfrau von Orleans," edited by Mr. A. B. Nichols of Harvard; "Classic French Letters," (Mme. de Sévigné, Mme. de Maintenon, Voltaire, and Mme. du Deffand,) edited by Prof. E. L. Walter of the University of Michigan, and selections from Taine's "Origines de la France Contemporaine," edited by Prof. A. H. Edgren of the University of Nebraska.

—Mr. Gladstone, as well as many other persons, has been reading Ian Maclaren's "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush." He describes "The Lad o' Pairts" as "most touching, most true, most beautiful." He thinks there has never been anything of the kind finer than the sketch of "The Country Doctor." His copy of the book is said to be adorned with pencil notes.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

QUIET STORIES FROM AN OLD WOMAN'S GARDEN. By Alison McLean. Second edition. 12mo. New-York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

SHELDON'S ADVANCED LANGUAGE LESSONS. Grammar and Composition. 12mo. New-York: Sheldon & Co.

SHELDON'S PRIMARY LANGUAGE LESSONS. 12mo. New-York: Sheldon & Co.

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF ROME IN THE MIDDLE AGES. By Ferdinand Gregorovius. Translated from the fourth German edition by Annie Hamilton. In two volumes. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.75.

RHYTHM AND HARMONY IN POETRY AND MUSIC. Together with Music as a Representative Art. Two Essays in Comparative Aesthetics. By George Lansing Raymond. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

A DICTIONARY OF CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES: Mythology, Religion, Literature, and Art. From the German of Dr. Oskar Seyffert. Revised and edited with additions by Henry Nettleship and J. E. Sandys. With more than 450 illustrations. Third edition. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.

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THE RALSTONS. By F. Marion Crawford. 16mo. Two volumes. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1 per volume.

IN WILD ROSE TIME. By Amanda M. Douglas. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

GOOD CARE FOR INFANTS

Needs of the Babies' Wards of the Post-Graduate Hospital.

AUXILIARY COMMITTEE'S RECEPTION

Many Interested Visitors See the Little Ones—Money Required for Further Work in the Sunny Rooms.

It is probable that the many small babies in the Babies' Wards of the Post-Graduate Hospital, at 303 East Twentieth Street, never had such an exciting time in all their short lives as they had yesterday afternoon.

The Ladies' Auxiliary Committee had issued cards to their friends for the annual reception of the Babies' Wards, and the infants there gazed in open-eyed wonder and delight at the wonderful company which seemed to take such an engrossing interest in their personal affairs. And late in the afternoon, when the guests began to depart, many of the little ones shed tears.

The new building of the Post-Graduate Hospital, which is acknowledged to be one of the most completely arranged hospital buildings in the country, was described in detail in The New-York Times when it was opened recently.

The Babies' Wards were all thrown open to guests yesterday. They occupy three floors, including the roof garden and sunbeam parlor, a large light room on the roof heated by an open fire. Everything necessary for the treatment of all children's diseases is provided in the operating room, bathroom, linen closets, &c. There is also a baby incubator.

In the incubator yesterday there was a poor little morsel of gasping humanity, and it was interesting enough to attract the attention of all of the visitors. It came into the world almost a little skeleton, and with hardly enough vitality to keep it alive.

"It looks for all the world like a little bird just out of its shell," said one of the visitors as the thin little arms were stretched up and the little mouth opened wide.

At the entrance to the Babies' Wards are some beautiful stained-glass doors, designed by Lamb of New-York and given in memoriam of Irene Woodruff by Mrs. Woodruff of Washington Square. Their arrival had been hurried for the reception, and they were christened yesterday. There are stained-glass memorial windows in the wards.

Some of the wards themselves, as well as separate beds, are supported or have been endowed by different people. The wards are pretty and attractive, with light, cheerful color tones of pale blue and pink. The nurses were all in the Post-Graduate Hospital uniforms yesterday, blue, with white aprons and caps. The distinctive costume of the head nurses, pale pink, with white cap and apron, was particularly pretty.

The older baby invalids, who sat up to receive the guests, wore pretty little frocks and sacks in pink and blue. And the babies who were not too sick enjoyed seeing the visitors very much.

One, called little Mary, was so pleased that she was not quite willing to let her visitors go, and grasped their hands tightly whenever they started to leave her.

In the "Little Angel's Bed," a pretty brass bedstead, given by Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King as a memorial, was a pretty little maiden, surrounded by playthings. She had four small doll children by her side and a toy piano in front of her. The latter was not in favor, as the little lady, who was somewhat supercilious, said that it was broken and wouldn't work. She is going to be operated upon to-morrow, she said, and she did wish it was Sunday, because then she was going to see her mamma.

Edwin Louis Bennett was in the Trust Society's crib, and Kate Vanderdeck was just beside him in the Easter crib. Edwin Louis is as black a little mortal as it is possible for a three-months-old baby to be. He looked very tiny, but experienced ones pronounced him "very large for his age." Certainly he is quite as large as Kate Vanderdeck, who has the advantage of him by five months in experience of life.

Miss Vanderdeck is a very delicately-tinted little woman, with a white skin, pink cheeks, and blonde hair.

Edwin's black locks were not so profuse, and they are set well back from his long, sloping forehead. He received more admiring comments than his little white neighbor as he lay contentedly, sucking his fist, and evidently well pleased to think he was able to have bronchitis, which is certainly quite a big disease for such a very little fellow.

Fifty-six beds there are in the Babies' wards, and they are all free to the poor of the city, when there is money enough to support them.

Money—that is what is needed, and that was what was asked for in the addresses made in the sunbeam playroom by the President of the hospital, Dr. S. B. St. John Roosa; the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension; Dr. August Caillé, one of the attending physicians of the babies' wards.

President Roosa said that the coal bill received yesterday was for $2,100, but only $500 could be paid on it. All the money received from the students, he said, goes directly toward the hospital expenses. All the funds in the possession of the hospital were put into the new building, and money is needed now for running expenses.

Dr. Roosa told the women present that, if they are anxious to help the work along, they cannot do better than by giving $1,600 to pay the coal bill up to January.

W. Caillé said the hospital is the only one in the country with apartments planned and built for the special care of children. He had seen nothing of the kind more complete in England, France, or Germany. The poor people realize their inability to give their children proper care in illness, he said. There are more bottle-fed babies among the poor now than in days past, and they are glad to send their little ones to be treated in suitable, sunny rooms.

The Rev. Mr. Grant told of the good work done in the babies' wards and the need of assistance in carrying on the work. "We are learning," he said, "that we need not wait for heaven for the reward of our good works. We receive it as we go along."

Brander Matthews was expected to speak, but he was unable to be present.

The sum of $200 will support a bed for a year, which means, on an average, sixteen patients to a bed, and $3,000 endows one in perpetuity. There is also a nursing fund, for which contributions are needed.

Communications in regard to supported beds may be sent to Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., of 34 East Thirty-first Street, Chairman of the Committee on Beds. Gifts to the nursing fund may be sent to Mrs. A. L. Phillips, Treasurer, 23 East Forty-eighth Street.

The Ladies' Auxiliary Committee is composed of Miss Ella E. Russell, Chairman; Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Secretary; Mrs. A. L. Phillips, Treasurer; Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. William D. Barbour, Miss Berryman, Mrs. Gouverneur Carnochan, Mrs. Winthrop Chandler, Miss Ethel Cram, Mrs. E. M. Fulton, Mrs. E. M. Fulton, Jr., Mrs. Valentine G. Hall, Mrs. Horace J. Hayden, Mrs. L. Bolton Bangs, Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Miss Palmer, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mrs. Victor Sorchan, and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt.

The associate members are Mrs. Elihu Chauncey, Mrs. Edward P. Dickey, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Jr., Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Mrs. Otto Killani, and Mrs. Frederick Lisman.

Beds are supported by Mrs. Morgan L. Smith, May, Arthur, and Bessie Moulton, (two beds,) Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Louis B. McCagg, Miss Isabel Hoyt, Mrs. Horace J. Hayden, Mrs. D. B. Ivison, Mrs. George Lewis, Jr., Mrs. Frank R. Hoyt, Mrs. Joseph Tower, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, the Merrie Makers' Club, Miss Emma W. Harris, Sunbeam Committee, Mrs. Robert Sturgis, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. William D. Barbour, through Mrs. Edwards, (two beds,) through Mrs. Waldron Pell, Mrs. Reuben Hoyt, Miss Helen G. Jennings, Miss William Douglass, Mrs. Eugene Schieffelin, Mrs. J. Van Buren Reed, Mrs. Gustave Heye, Mrs. R. Auchmuty, Mrs. H. L. Thorwell, and Mrs. Joseph T. Tower.

Among those present at the reception yesterday were Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. Robert Livingston, Mrs. D. Webster Evans, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, and Mrs. Chapman.

The orthopaedic wards of the hospital, where children over three years old with hip and spinal diseases are treated, is to hold a reception soon and invite money contributions by subscription, which are greatly needed. Mrs. Alfred Pucherman is President, Mrs. Robert M. Thompson Vice President, and Mrs. Walter Norman Sludder Treasurer.

Genuine **Pond's Extract**

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GENUINE CURES. IMITATIONS DO NOT.

THREE NEW BATTLE SHIPS

Provision Made for Them in the Naval Appropriation Bill—Twelve Torpedo Boats Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Naval Appropriation bill prepared by Mr. Talbott, Chairman of the sub-committee of the Committee on Naval Affairs, has been approved by the committee, and will soon be reported to the House. The bill, which accords substantially with the views presented in the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, provides for an appropriation of $31,881,000, an increase of about $5,000,000 over that of the current year.

Among other things, it authorizes the construction by contract of three coast-line battle ships of a most formidable equipment in all details, and at a cost not exceeding $4,000,000 each, and of twelve torpedo boats of from 100 to 300 tons each, at a cost not to exceed an average of $170,000. Provision is made in the bill for the construction of these torpedo boats, under which one is to be built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, one at Norfolk, and one at Mare Island. The bill further provides that one of the battle ships and three of the torpedo boats shall be built on the Pacific coast or in adjacent waters, provided this can be done at a fair cost; otherwise they may be built elsewhere.

In the construction of these vessels the provisions of the act of Aug. 3, 1886, must be observed, as to materials used, their engines, boilers, and machinery, and the contracts under which they are built, except as to premiums.

Premiums for speed above contract requirements, which have been a feature of the naval bills for the past years, no longer will be allowed, as testimony given before the committee by naval constructors is that ships now can be designed so as to reach the highest speed desired without additional inducements to contractors.

An interesting feature of the bill is a provision requiring that one of the new battle ships shall have the historic name Kearsarge, after the famous war ship wrecked on Roncador Reef.

For armor and armament of vessels heretofore authorized $5,287,670 is appropriated, of which $1,500,000 is made immediately available. On account of the hulls and outfits and steam machinery of vessels, $8,342,422 is allowed, and toward the completion and equipment of these vessels $125,500 is allowed, making the total for the increase of the navy $13,755,092.

Among other important appropriations made by the bill are: Pay of the navy, $7,824,329; Norfolk Harbor, $75,000; torpedo station, Newport, R. I., $60,000; arming and equipping the Naval Militia, $25,000; equipment of vessels, $1,278,000; maintenance of yards and docks, $250,000; repairs and preservation at navy yards and stations, $400,000; Naval Home, Philadelphia, Penn., $79,315; Medical Department, $60,000; provisions, $1,284,000; construction and repair of vessels, $1,000,000; completion, repairing, and preservation of machinery, $425,000, and Naval Academy, $190,118.

Under "public works" the following are among the allowances made: Brooklyn Navy Yard—Pumping plant for granite dry-docks, $4,000; grading, paving, and sewers, $20,000; construction and repair of workshop, $85,240; rebuilding construction and repair shipwright shed, $6,534; dredging, $55,000; quay wall in Whitney Basin, $25,000; quay wall on Cob Dock, $15,000; extension of railroad system, $10,000.

Appropriations are also provided for improvements at the navy yards and stations at Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Algiers, La.; Mare Island, Cal., (about $140,000;) Puget Sound, Washington, ($280,000;) Key West, Fla.; Port Royal, S. C.; League Island Navy Yard, and for improving the Naval Academy grounds at Annapolis, and of the new Naval Observatory at Washington, D. C.

The enlistment of 1,000 additional men into the navy is authorized, which is only one-half of that estimated as necessary by Secretary Herbert.

THE STATE CIVIL SERVICE

Why the Reform Association Wants the Nomination of Cobb Postponed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Gov. Morton said to-day that there was no truth in the published report that the delegation from the New-York Civil Service Reform Association, with whom he had talked yesterday, had asked him to withdraw the nomination of Editor Cobb of Lockport as State Civil Service Commissioner.

The Governor says his conference with the delegation was a very pleasant one, and that they asked that he take no further steps toward reorganizing the commission until the report of the association's investigation of last Fall into the alleged violation of the civil service laws in appointments made in the State departments by the last Administration had been submitted to the Senate. The report would be submitted in a short time. The Governor signified to the delegation that he would be glad to comply with their wishes.

GOV. EVANS WRONG, STATE OFFICIALS SAY

He Complains that an Italian Consul Wouldn't Approve a Warrant.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 18.—Gov. Evans has issued orders to prevent an Italian ship leaving this port pending an investigation concerning an alleged sale of wine and liquors by the vessel in question to citizens of South Carolina.

The Italian Consul, who declined to approve a warrant for arresting the Captain of the ship for violating South Carolina's laws, is, in the opinion of Gov. Evans, a person non grata, and is protecting "a floating barroom." The Governor says the ship shall not leave port.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—State Department officials cannot understand why Gov. Evans of South Carolina should worry himself over the fact that the Italian Consul at Charleston declines to mix himself in a purely local affair beyond his jurisdiction. An Italian bark in a South Carolina port is amenable to the local laws, and if liquor was sold from the bark in violation of law the remedy is wholly in the hands of the local or State authorities.

A warrant for the arrest of any one on the bark does not need the Consul's approval, in fact, the Consul's office is confined exclusively to commercial matters, and he would have exceeded his functions had he taken any part in serving a warrant.

BAIL FOR EX-CAPT. STEPHENSON

A Bond of $25,000 Furnished by His Brother and John Berry—Judge Gaynor Granted the Application.

Ex-Police Capt. John T. Stephenson was admitted to bail yesterday.

An application on his behalf was made to Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, by Almet F. Jenks, his counsel.

Bail was opposed by Assistant District Attorney John N. Lewis of this city. He said the New-York authorities were endeavoring to purify the Police Department, and the admission of the defendant to bail would greatly hamper these endeavors.

Justice Gaynor said that he would consider the application and give a decision later on. The Judge added:

"As for the administration of justice, my own observation and experience satify me that it is best supported where all appearance of justice is preserved, and anything like oppression or invidious distinction or punishment for small offenses when large ones are condoned, is avoided; and where it proceeds with deliberation and caution. If I allow the defendant to be bailed, the sum will be a pretty large one."

The Judge granted the application later in the day, and fixed the bail at $25,000, each of the sureties to justify in double the amount.

Just after the adjournment of the court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday afternoon ex-Capt. Stephenson, with his bondsmen went before Justice Ingraham, who accepted the bond. The sureties are Theodore A. Stephenson, a brother of the defendant, and John Berry, both residents of Mount Vernon.

Mr. Stephenson gave as security the flats 183 and 185 West Seventy-ninth Street, and his dwelling, 135 Prospect Avenue, Mount Vernon. Mr. Berry gave the buildings at 32 Fourth Avenue, and Eighth Avenue and Third Street, in Mount Vernon.

After signing the bail bond, Stephenson went back to the Tombs, packed up his belongings, and bidding good-bye to the prison officials went to his home accompanied by his brother.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—"F. D. D." Dance.—"F. D. D." (Financial Depression Dances) are the letters which designate a series of dances which have been arranged by a number of young men and women for this season. The second dance was given at the home of Mrs. Alla Doughty, the Rutland, last evening. Notwithstanding the suggestive name, there was a regulation supper, to which the members of the "F. D. D." did full justice. Three more dances are to be given this year, the dates being Feb. 15, March 15, and April 19. Among the members are Miss Rogers, Miss Moorhouse, Miss Thomas, Miss Alice Zimmerman, Miss Fannie Blake Mowbray, Miss Halcyone Doughty, Messrs. Newhouse, Percy Alden, G. Clarence Phillips, Eugene Sears, Albert Moore, Burton Taylor, and Axel Josephsson.

—Costume Recital.—The Bethlehem Day Nursery was the beneficiary of an entertainment given under the direction of Edmund Russell in the ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf yesterday afternoon. A costume recital of "The Light of Asia" was given, and was greatly appreciated by the guests. Among the patronesses were Mrs. Arthur Brooks, Mrs. H. Barnard, Mrs. P. M. Bryson, Mrs. J. S. Bassett, Mrs. F. H. Davies, Mrs. H. C. Godfrey, Mrs. John H. Hall, Mrs. Clarence Hyde, Mrs. Lowell Lincoln, Mrs. James McLean, Miss McKim, Miss Norwood, Mrs. Clinton Ogilvie, Mrs. Thomas J. Owen, Mrs. J. J. Riker, Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Miss F. A. Smith, Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee, Mrs. R. Woodworth, Mrs. John Byers, and Mrs. John A. Zerega.

—Dances and Receptions.—Sherry's was the scene of the third in the series of débutantes' dances last evening. A large reception was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. John G. Moore of 11 East Sixty-fifth Street. Music and charming floral decorations were among the attractions of the reception. Mrs. Charles H. Murray of 25 Madison Avenue, and Mrs. Harvey Durand also gave receptions. Miss Ida Vrooman Neal of 367 West End Avenue gave a small dance last evening. Mrs. O. H. P. Archer, 14 West Fifty-second Street, gave a reception in the afternoon; Mrs. William P. Abbett, Mrs. Harry M. Archer, and Miss Helen Archer assisted her in receiving.

—Mrs. Sherwood Gillespy's Theatre Party. —A pleasant theatre party was given by Mrs. Sherwood Gillespy of 2,040 Fifth Avenue at the Herald Square Theatre last evening. After the performance of "Rob Roy" the party took supper at Clark's, West Twenty-third Street. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Abrahams Steers, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. John Hiltner, Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Bensel, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Leander H. Crall, Mrs. George D. Wright, and Sherwood Gillespy.

—Engangement Announcements.—The engagement is announced of Miss Marian Bowers, daughter of Mrs. Henry Bowers, to Bradish Johnson of Staten Island, and a well-known New-York clubman. The wedding will take place on Jan. 29 in Christ Church, on the Boulevard.

—Mrs. Beidermann's Theatre Party.—Mrs. Beidermann of 131 East Fifty-fifth Street gave a pleasant little theatre party at Harrigan's Theatre last evening. The party, eighteen persons in all, afterward took supper at Clarke's, in West Twenty-third Street.

—Dinner to Miss Strong.—Mrs. William Everard Strong of 176 Madison Avenue will give a dinner for her daughter, Miss Alice Everard Strong, this evening. A number of this season's débutantes and others of the younger set will be present.

Fry Fish

and other food in Cottolene and there will be no complaint of indigestion or dyspepsia. It is more *healthful*, more *economical*, better in flavor than any other shortening. Genuine put up in pail with trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath.—Made only by

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BLOW TO ACCUSED POLICE

Dismissal of a Captain and Two of the Ward Men Affirmed.

GENERAL TERM SAYS THEY MUST GO

Cases of Doherty, Hock, and Meehan Ruled Upon, and Others Charged with Blackmail Will Be Affected.

About the worst blow that has yet fallen on the accused police came yesterday from the General Term of the Supreme Court, which handed down a decision upholding the dismissal of Capt. Michael Doherty and Ward Men Hock and Meehan from the force.

All along the men smirched by the Lexow examiners have felt certain that when they went into the regular courts, where the rules of evidence would be strictly observed, most of them would be safe enough.

The case of ex-Capt. Stephenson was not taken as a criterion, because with him the evidence of bribery came from reliable business men. But in the cases where the evidence of bribery was furnished by keepers of disorderly houses and persons of similar character, it was confidently asserted by the men affected that nothing need be feared, as this class of evidence would be thrown out as worthless by the courts, so that while the public might be absolutely certain, morally, of the levying of blackmail and general corruption, these facts could not be legally proved.

The General Term decision overthrows this assumption. Both the civil and criminal cases against the policemen of high and low degree who were accused of levying blackmail on law breakers will be affected.

With the General Term opinion to back them up, the Police Commissioners will probably proceed at once to "break" every man whose name was mentioned as a blackmailer, and the criminal authorities will have their work very much lightened.

Doherty was confident that the courts would reinstate him, and that he and his men were perfectly safe against criminal prosecutions. The only testimony against them was that furnished by Mrs. Augusta Thorow, the keeper of various disorderly resorts.

Ex-Capt. Cross and the other men dismissed have frequently expressed a similar belief, and their counsel asserted that there could be no doubt of a favorable decision.

The opinion handed down yesterday, therefore, comes with all the greater force, and it will bring consternation to the police.

The opinion was written by Justice Parker and concurred in by Chief Justice Van Brunt and Justice Follett. It was handed down in the certorari proceedings instituted by Doherty, Hock, and Meehan for reinstatement.

The court reviews the testimony of Mrs. Thorow given before the Commissioners, and makes reference to the fact that the counsel for Doherty urged that this story of corruption was uncorroberated, and therefore insufficient to support the findings of the Police Commissioners.

"Necessarily," the opinion then declares, "there can be no direct evidence of the commission of an offense like the character of that of which the relator has been found guilty by the Police Commissioners other than that furnished by one of the two parties to the transaction. Receipts are not ordinarily given for bribe money, nor the presence of witnesses invited to see paid over the price of official dishonor. But while this is so, it is necessary that there should be some corroborating facts and circumstances harmonizing with the direct testimony which gives to it such weight and strength as to induce belief in its truth."

On this point the court says that it was well established that Mrs. Thorow was conducting a disorderly house, and it was equally well established that Doherty knew that such was the fact; that she was arrested, paid her fine, and was discharged, and then went on with her business the same as before, not being again arrested nor her house raided for more than a year. The reason she gave for the cessation of hostilities on the part of the police was that she paid that protection.

The fact that immediately after her arrest she was permitted to go on with her business in the same manner as before, and to continue it for a long period of time with knowledge on the part of the Captain that her business was being conducted as formerly, certainly tended in the direction of confirmation, the court says.

"Evidence," continues the opinion, "was furnished by Doherty which permits inferences of fact corroberative of material portions of the testimony of the witness Thorow. Some of his witnesses testified that day after day, during the months from June to November, 1893, the Captain, in the hearing of the Sergeants and of the whole platoon, directed that special efforts be made for the suppression of this particular resort. And notwithstanding the pretended vigilance, the house was not raided, nor was the woman Thorow arrested.

"It is certainly a fact of much moment, as to entitle it to serious consideration, that this woman should have been accepted as bondswoman for the inmates of her house on the very days on which the Captain should be commanding vigilance on the part of his force to the end that the woman Thorow and her illegitimate business should be driven from the precinct."

The court says that the effect of such action was to make their arrests a farce.

"We think the evidence to which we have referred," the opinion says, "fully supports the Commissioners in the conclusion necessarily reached by them, that the facts offered in corroboration were of such a character as to be entitled to consideration in connection with the direct testimony of the witness Thorow."

Reference is made to Captain Doherty's accumulation of proprety, and to his testimony that out of $200 he gained $22,000 in stock transactions, through "an accommodating broker by the name of Gus Tuthill."

The opinion, while written in the case of Capt. Doherty, is also made to apply to the cases of the ward men. The matter will be taken to the Court of Appeals without delay by the policemen.

THE SUGAR TRUST WITNESSES

E. R. Chapman Surrendered, Pending a Motion for a Habeas Corpus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Elverton R. Chapman, the New-York stock broker indicted by the Grand Jury for refusing to answer questions asked by the Senatorial Sugar Trust investigating committee, was surrendered to the authorities this afternoon, in order that his counsel might take the case to the Supreme Court on an application for a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Cole released Lewis J. Davis from Mr. Chapman's bond, and committed the latter to the custody of the United States Marshal for this district. Mr. Chapman is only technically in custody, and not really restrained of his liberty.

Jere M. Wilson, his attorney, will appear before the United States Supreme Court Monday and make application for a writ of habeas corpus, in order to bring the case before the court for an opinion as to whether the law providing for the punishment of contumacious witnesses before Senate committees is constitutional. This is the last legal hope of the indicted brokers, newspaper men, and Sugar Trust officials preliminary to standing trial for the offense charged.

Ensigns Command Naval Reserve.

From The Providence Journal.

A conference of Naval Reserve commanders of the several stations is proposed, to occur in Washington at an early date, and, should such a desirable gathering convene, it looks as if Rhode Island must go unrepresented, though

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—A White Lie. Matinée, 2:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Silver King. Matinée, 2:00.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Run on the Bank. Matinée, 2:00.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Mme. Sans Gene. Matinée.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Heart of Ruby. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda. Matinée, 2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies. Matinée, 2:00.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Superba. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—Camille. Matinée, 2:00—Frou-Frou.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety. Matinée, 2:00.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinée, 2:00.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag. Matinée, 2:15.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Die Orientreise. Matinée, 2:00—Jugend.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures. Matinée.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan. Matinée, 2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8:00—Bicycle Exhibit.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th Sts—8:00—Rigoletto. Matinée, 2:00—Faust.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card. Matinée, 2:00.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Princess Paulina.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson. Matinée, 2:00.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead. Matinée, 2:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.....	30	25	3:30 P. M...	40	30
6 A. M.....	30	23	6 P. M.....	40	28
9 A. M.....	32	22	9 P. M.....	40	28
12 M.....	30	28	12 P. M.....	41	25

Average temperature yesterday.....26½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 36½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....31 5-6
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Snow or Rain, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 12, Column 3.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE LEXOW REPORT.

The report of the Lexow committee sets forth, with unnecessary prolixity and with some exaggeration, the results of the investigation which occupied so large a part of the last year in this city. Notwithstanding its faults of composition, this part of the report is of great value as exposing a condition of things which calls for a drastic and thoroughgoing remedy. The radical defect of the voluminous document is a complete failure to point out the cause of the deplorable state of things that was found to exist and to devise a remedy which would eliminate from the Police Department the source of its degradation. The report is characterized from beginning to end by an obvious purpose to array facts, and in some cases to pervert them, to support a preconceived plan of administration for the future.

One of the primary causes of the abuses exposed is the existence of laws which are not effectively sustained by public opinion and cannot be absolutely enforced without producing greater evils than those they are intended to prevent. To this the report makes no reference. But what has chiefly led to the growing up of these abuses is a lack of concentrated responsibility at the head of the Police Department, the prevalence of political motives in its control, and especially the bi-partisan division of the commission, which has continued in effect even when it was not nominally recognized. And yet the main purpose of this report and of the legislation recommended is the continuance of this very system of political and bi-partisan control.

The only argument in support of the bi-partisan system that has any force is that which springs from the relation of the Police Department to the conduct of elections. To strengthen this argument the Lexow report grossly exaggerates the results of the investigation of election frauds and magnifies the practically worthless services of the political counsel of the committee from Rochester. It ignores the fact that the frauds exposed occurred in the one year in recent times when the bi-partisan system of election officers had been superseded, and seeks to convey the impression that what was shown to have happened in 1893 in a few election districts picked out for the purpose was general in the city and occurs at all elections. These inexcusable misrepresentations of fact were intended to support the argument for a bi-partisan Police Board. But all the argument in behalf of such a board on account of its connection with elections is met by the proposition that the administrative functions relating to elections be lodged elsewhere than in the Police Department, and that the police force be confined to its legitimate duty of preserving order and enforcing law on election days as on other days. The argument based upon the administrative and "quasi-judicial" duties of the board is utterly devoid of force. The purely administrative duties can be better performed by one man than by four, and there is nothing more "judicial" in making appointments, promotions, and removals in the Police Department than in any other department. One man, responsible for its administration to a Mayor who is directly responsible to the people, would, under a proper application of civil service rules, exercise this so-called "quasi-judicial" function with the best effect, while experience shows that two sets of partisans on a bi-partisan board are constantly considering the politics of candidates for appointment and dismissal and standing by the interests of their party, regardless of those of the public.

In short, this report is completely vitiated by the effort to turn the whole investigation to the support of the bi-partisan scheme, out of which all the evils and abuses exposed have grown. The recommendation in favor of concentrating in the hands of the Superintendent, or Chief, the powers necessary to the control, direction, and discipline of the force hardly relieves the iniquity of the proposition, for it would leave in the hands of the political commission, so divided that it could be held to no responsibility, the power to appoint, to promote, and to remove members of the force, including the Chief himself, and it is even proposed to put the execution of the civil service regulations in direct control of this appointing power.

The plan suggested for reorganizing the existing police force is hardly more satisfactory. What reason is there for having the Governor of the State appoint a commission for this purpose? If it is to be done by a commission, the appointment should be made by the Mayor. The subject does not concern the State Government, but that of the city, and it cannot be claimed that the present Mayor is unfit to exercise this power or would be liable to abuse it. He would be much less likely to exercise it for the benefit of party than the present Governor of the State, and in that fact alone is to be found the motive for this provision of the bill submitted. The scheme of reorganization is that Mayor Strong shall have the opportunity of approving of the removal of only such men as may be picked out by a commission appointed by Gov. Morton to the satisfaction of "Boss" Platt. When this commission had weeded out of the force all those whose general qualifications were "not in their judgment such as to conduce to the maintenance of the morale, the discipline, and the efficient conduct of the administration of said department," the bi-partisan commission would proceed to fill all these vacancies "in the manner provided by law," with the control of all examinations in its own hands and with due regard to the "party claims" of applicants.

The criticisms of the Lexow committee upon existing conditions and its suggestions regarding the accounts of the department and the pension system are of small consequence in comparison with its two main propositions, the retention of the bi-partisan commission and the reorganization of the police force. The former is no remedy for the evils and abuses that have been discovered, but a perpetuation of their principal source. The latter is wrong in principle and wrong in method. What is needed is a single competent and upright man at the head of the Police Department, such as Mr. Strong would gladly appoint, and the power in the hands of the Mayor and such head of the department to reorganize out of the force all the inefficient and corrupt material that can be found in it. The Lexow investigation plainly showed this need, and the Lexow report, instead of proposing to provide for it, attempts to turn all the disclosures to partisan account at the bidding of Tom Platt. The city should "accept" no such legislation as it proposes, but insist upon such legislation as will work reform in the Police Department and in the municipal administration generally, and if it cannot get it from this Legislature it should do its part toward getting a different Legislature next year and call for help from all honest men in the rest of the State.

MAYOR SCHIEREN ACTS.

The Mayor of Brooklyn has a plain duty to perform, and he has made up his mind to perform it. He controls the police force of the city, and he has the authority to call out the militia. The police, though not under his direct command, are under that of Commissioner Welles, who will carry out whatever policy the Mayor may determine on. It is the duty of the Mayor to decide how many trolley cars he can fully protect, and, if the companies say that they can run that number, to see to it that they are protected. This duty is absolutely independent of the rights or wrongs of the companies or their striking employés. It is owed to the city, of which Mr. Schieren is the Executive, to the people whose rights have been intrusted to his keeping.

Up to yesterday there had been no serious disorder connected with the strike, but there had been a very serious interference with the daily business of a population of a million souls—a population, on account of its relations to this city, peculiarly dependent on regular passenger service. Yesterday, to the very great inconvenience, loss, and exposure involved in the stopping of the cars, there was added the infinitely worse evil of mob violence. It was not very extensive, but it was definite and ugly, and it was bound to be followed by more and still more perilous outbreaks unless the law was immediately, completely, and sternly enforced. After five days of idleness, the strikers and those who sympathize with them have grown desperate and savage. It is not surprising, and that temper is bound to go from bad to worse, unless it be checked and curbed by decisive display and, if need be, use of force.

We have no criticism to make of the Mayor's efforts to secure an agreement between the men and the companies. We have none to make of the demands of the men or the attitude of their employers. The time for considering those matters has passed. They have become irrelevant, and all discussion of them impertinent. Whatever may have been the merits or faults of either side, the peace and order of the city have been violated and are threatened. The Mayor has, under the authority explicitly given him by the Revised Statutes, called upon Gen. McLeer, commander of the Brooklyn brigade of the National Guard, to aid in maintaining the peace, and the troops assembled, as in duty bound, at their armories during the night.

That is a decisive step. We take it that it will be followed by others as firm and energetic, as occasion indicates and duty requires. The companies say that they have men who are willing and able to run their cars. They must not by violence or the fear of violence be prevented from doing so. Having determined carefully exactly what the companies are in a position to do, and for what extent of territory complete order can be maintained, the Mayor, under whose final direction the armed force will be, must see to it that that territory is absolutely cleared of all disturbers or threatening disturbers of the peace. And any person violating the law, or trying to violate it, must be restrained by whatever force is necessary, and, unless more summary treatment is required, must be arrested and put in the way of adequate punishment.

THE BEST WAY TO HELP THE POOR.

People who walk the streets of this city are constantly solicited for a few cents with which to get food or a night's lodging, and most of them know that the charity organizations give frequent warning against responding to such appeals. The chances are that those making them are not deserving of relief, but are habitual beggars, and yet most kindly-disposed persons feel a twinge of compunction at always disregarding these solicitations.

There is a resource for such which may silence all qualms of conscience and at the same time enable them to do something for the relief of the really deserving, of whom there are many always with us. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, whose central office is in the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and whose Treasurer is Warner Van Norden, 25 Nassau Street, devotes all its resources to relieving the destitute and suffering who are really deserving of aid, and it has the proper agencies for inquiring into the merits of cases brought to its notice. It furnishes tickets to those contributing to its funds, which they can give to applicants, thus referring them to the office of the association.

All these needy persons have to do is to present the tickets and their cases will be looked into and relief afforded if it is deserved. Not only the easiest but the best way to contribute to the relief of the deserving poor is to send money to this association and make use of its tickets. In that way the proper discrimination will be exercised and the money will do the most good. It involves no trouble except that of giving a ticket, which is far better than giving money, with the chance of doing harm instead of good.

GOV. MORTON AND MR. PLATT.

Nobody has ever accused Gov. Morton of being a political reformer. He has always accepted the political world as he found it and endeavored to extract from it whatever it contained that was desirable to him, without troubling himself with any efforts to improve it. He has a liking for public office which he can afford to gratify and has twice gratified.

But, on the other hand, setting his fancy for public office aside, Gov. Morton is an estimable and upright citizen. No man stands higher in business or in society. When a question arises which is not properly a question of politics, but a question of public decency, of good morals, and of good citizenship, decent citizens would expect without hesitation to find the Governor with them. Such a question has been presented by the report of the Lexow committee. The reform of the police is a question in which every man, every woman, and every child in this community is interested, and concerning which, excepting questions of detail, all good citizens are on one side and all criminals and politicians on the other. After exposing at length the horrible system now existing, the report proposes that we shall fall back upon the old bi-partisan scheme that has been the basis of the corruption and iniquity of the force, and that the police shall be reconstituted by a commission which is to represent Mr. Tom Platt, and which Gov. Morton is relied upon to compose in his interest.

Will the Governor submit to this degradation? Was a promise he should submit to it an express or implied part of the agreement in pursuance of which he was nominated? Is he with the politicians and the criminals or with the decent people of New-York? He is not from Tioga or Broome or Rockland or Niagara. He is a New-Yorker, and he knows how his fellow-citizens feel about the shameful system which the Lexow committee proposes to rehabilitate under a farcical pretense of reforming. What the control of Platt means in city politics the Governor may infer from the complete rout of the better element in the Republican County Committee and the elevation to the head of that committee of a gentleman who politically represents exclusively Mr. Platt of Tioga and who professionally represents interests that are dependent upon the favorable consideration of the municipality. That the thousands of Democrats who voted outright for Mr. Morton by way of rebuking Hill meant to substitute Platt for Hill in the State is no more true than that the thousands of Democrats who voted for Mr. Strong meant to substitute Platt for Tammany in the city. Against all reason and propriety, the Governor of the State and not the Mayor of the city is empowered by the pending bill to name the Commissioners who are to reorganize the police. The preference of the Governor to the Mayor is a compliment to Mr. Strong and an insult to Mr. Morton. It means that, in the opinion of the framers of the bill, the Mayor would use this power in the interest of the people of New-York, while the Governor would use it in the interest of Mr. Platt. It remains to be seen, from his action upon the ridiculous and impudent measure in question, whether the Governor will resent this insult or whether he will submit to it.

TIN PLATE AGAIN.

Certain Republican journals are talking again about tin plate, with their usual disregard for facts that are published in current official records and the accepted quotations of the trade. Their readers are told that when a duty is reduced the foreign manufacturer simply increases his price by the amount of the reduction, so that the consumer here gains nothing by the change. "It is significant," says one of these journals, "that as soon as the McKinley rate was repealed, tin plate prices in Wales immediately advanced." And this assertion serves to support the doctrine that the foreigner pays the duty and that the reduction in this instance has been of no value to the buyer and consumer of tin plate in this country.

Those who publish such stuff assume that their readers know nothing about prices, and that for this reason their own misrepresentation of the facts will not be detected. The duty on tin plate was reduced by the new tariff from 2 2-10 cents to 1 2-10 cents a pound, and it was provided that the change should take place on Oct. 1, 1894. A box of tin plate of the standard grade and size (I C Bessemer steel, coke finish, full weight) contains 108 pounds, and for such a box the reduction of duty was $1.08. Let us see what was the effect on prices. Here is a table showing the prices of such tin plate in this market, as reported by The Iron Age:

July	$5.12½
August	5.12½
Sept. 6	5.10
Sept. 12	5.10
Oct. 11	4.12½
Nov. 1	4.12½
Dec. 6	4.00
Jan. 1	4.00
Jan. 17	3.95

Throughout July and August, under the McKinley tariff, the price was $5.12½ per box. In the early part of September it was $5.10. In the last weeks of that month, just before the reduction of the duty, imported tin plate for delivery in October or November, under the new tariff, was sold at $3.95 or $4, the decline being a little more than the reduction of the duty. In October and November, the reduction having been made, the price was $4.12½, or just $1 less than the price in July and August. The withdrawal of $1.08 in duty had caused a reduction of $1 in price. In December and on Jan. 1 the price fell to $4, and now it is $3.95, a decline of $1.12½ for the last weeks of the old year (as compared with the McKinley price) and of $1.17½ for the latest quotations. That is to say, the duty was cut down by $1.08, and the price has been reduced by $1.17½.

How did this happen, if the foreign manufacturers immediately increased their prices in order that the American consumer should gain nothing by the reduction of duty? Do the prices leave any room for such an increase? Does not the American consumer perceive that a reduction of the duty by $1.08 has been followed by a reduction of price amounting to $1.12½, or even $1.17½, which is a little more than that part of the duty which was cut off? Does he really think that the foreigners paid the duty in July and August and September, just before the change in the tariff on tin plate, when the price was $5.12½ or $5.10? Why will our Republican friends ignore or misrepresent the facts with which all persons who know anything about the tin-plate trade are familiar?

CONNECTICUT'S GRADE CROSSINGS.

The new House of Representatives in Connecticut has undertaken to correct the unwise legislation of its predecessor concerning the crossing of steam railroad tracks by electric roads at the same level, but delay in the Senate promises to serve the purposes of several electric companies which are about to make such crossings in three cities at places where the danger of collision will be very great. A bill introduced in the House Wednesday forbidding the construction of such crossings was immediately passed, substantially without objection, the rules having been suspended by a vote of 180 to 12, and was at once sent to the Senate, but the Senate adjourned for six days without having taken action, and it is said that before the reassembling of the Legislature the dangerous crossings in Bridgeport, Meriden, and Danbury will have been completed. As the bill forbids the construction of such crossings after its passage, but does not forbid the use of crossings previously constructed, and as the power of the electric companies in question to cross steam railroads at grade, under existing laws, has been confirmed by the court of last resort, the delay in the Senate is of great importance and value to the trolley interests involved.

The prompt action of the House was taken in response to forcible expressions of public opinion, some notable examples of which have been found in the columns of The Hartford Courant. We quote the following from a leading article published in that journal Wednesday morning:

"The General Assembly of Connecticut will be in position to do business to-day, and it ought to strike at once a blow in defense of the lives of the people of Connecticut. One of the very first measures to be enacted should be a law forbidding any crossing of a steam road by an electric road or of an electric road by a steam road. The existing crossings of this sort, daily imperilling the safety of the public, should be abolished; not a single new one should be allowed under any pretext whatever.

"There has been loose talk of a possible conflict in the General Assembly between electric and steam roads; perhaps such a situation will develop, though nobody yet appears wise enough to see how it can come. But surely the extinction of these grade crossings is equally for the interest of both roads. The passenger on the electric car is as likely to be killed as the man on the steam car when the crash comes. And come it surely will if the two tracks cross at grade.

"The State of Connecticut has abolished the killing of criminals at the county jails, and, at considerable expense, has provided for the disagreeable work at Wethersfield [in the State prison.] In view of that policy it seems strange, indeed, to have legislative provision made for killing innocent people all over the area of the State, and to see the facilities for this slaughter increased day by day. Not another rail should be laid across a rail. It is simply an invitation to death, and you can't tell who will be killed when the invitation is accepted.

"Former Legislatures, in sanctioning these death traps, have reversed the policy of the State, and have made a dreadful mistake. It should be corrected just as soon as the legislative machinery can be set to work, and that should be right away. 'People killed while you wait' is the text that the Legislature should have before its eyes, and then it should wait no longer. The responsibility is on the General Assembly; the Supreme Court has declared that as the law stands these slaughter stations may go on increasing, and that efforts to stop them are futile. But the Legislature can change the law."

Reference is here made to a decision made by the Supreme Court on the 8th inst. relating to the controversy about certain crossings in Bridgeport. In this matter the court stood three against two, the dissenting members being Chief Justice Andrews and Justice Hamersley. We have examined the two opinions, which are very long. In brief, Justices Baldwin, Torrance, and Fenn hold that the privileges unwisely granted by special acts to the electric companies in question were not nullified by a general act subsequently passed, which provided that such crossings should be made only with the approval of the Railroad Commissioners; and the two dissenting members of the court hold that they were so nullified. Near the close of the session of 1893 charters were granted to about thirty-five trolley companies, many of which were empowered to cross steam railroad tracks at grade without the supervision or approval of the Commissioners. The general act was passed at about the same time, but was not operative until after adjournment.

On account of this decision it was very desirable that the new Legislature should act promptly. The House has done its work, but the Senate, by failing to follow this example and by adjourning for six days, has given the trolley companies an opportunity to complete and put in operation those crossings the construction and use of which the proposed law was designed to prevent. The names of these Senators should not be forgotten by all who are interested in the safe transportation of passengers on the lines of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Company and the lines of the trolley companies in Connecticut. They may fairly be held morally responsible for the loss of life that must inevitably follow the continued use of the steam and trolley crossings at grade which enlightened public opinion so sharply opposes and the construction of which the Connecticut House has sought to prevent.

In the praise which the orderly election of Félix Faure will evoke, it should not be forgotten that the Parliamentary Republic of France is a novelty in history. The difficult task of France was complicated by the fact that a nation which changed its government ten times in a century was only indifferently prepared to comprehend the abstract idea of legality. There is no other alternative for a centralized democracy like that of France than a Dictatorship. It is clear now that the French understand this. That they do is an evidence of common sense, the literary expression of which may not be found in Verlaine, but which is certainly perpetual in Molière.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

"William Tell" Performed Excellently Instead of "L'Africaine."

It was the intention of Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau to give Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, but Mme. Nordica having succumbed to the prevailing grip, it became necessary to substitute "William Tell." No doubt the change in the programme had a dispiriting effect on the public, for the audience was not as large as it would have been had the original announcement been carried out. The performance was, on the whole, a good one, and, strangely enough, the cast was that which was to have been offered at the first performance of "William Tell" when Mme. Libia Drog made her unfortunate début.

Miss Lucile Hill has been heard before as Mathilde at one of the Saturday night performances. Last night was her first appearance on a subscription night. She was received with that generous favor which a New-York audience always accords a new comer. It seems to mean so much, and it really means so little. Miss Hill has a pretty voice of small volume. She sings smoothly, but wholly without warmth, or even style. Her "Silva opaca" last night was worthy of a young woman in the advanced class of a conservatory.

Signor Tamagno was in fine voice last night. He distinguished himself by singing badly in the duet with Mathilde and then electrifying the house with his superb upper notes in the trio. Signor Ancona was again a conventional William Tell, and Edouard de Reszke and M. Plançon lent the aid of their fine voices and styles in the rôles of Gualtiero and Gessler. Mlle. Bauermeister, conscientious and trustworthy little artist that she is, did her work well as Jemmy. The chorus sang respectably, and Signor Mancinelli conducted.

COUNT BISMARCK AS AN AMBASSADOR

The Rumor that He Is to Succeed the German Representative Here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—With regard to the persistent circulation of the rumor that Baron A. von Saurma-Jeltsch, the German Ambassador to Washington, had been recalled, and that Count Herbert Bismarck had been appointed to succeed him, it was stated at the German Embassy to-day that no information on the subject had been received there.

The report has been current, however, in German newspapers, and the fact that it has not been either verified or denied is no indication that it is groundless, as such matters in diplomatic procedure usually take some time for definite settlement, and no official announcement is made until every formality has been arranged. There is a belief in the proper official quarters here that the rumor is correct, so far as it applies to the tender of the position to Count Herbert Bismarck, but this is coupled with the theory or presumption that he has made his acceptance dependent on conditions which have not been fully agreed to as yet by the German diplomatic authorities.

New Czar Promises Well.

From The London Spectator.

There is hope—and yet it is only hope—of much better days in Russia. The new Emperor, Nicholas II., has appointed Count Shouvaloff, an experienced diplomatist with Western ideas, Governor General of Poland, publishing beforehand a most honorific letter, in which his character and achievements are eulogized in the warmest terms. That looks like a milder régime in Poland, and the hope is strengthened by a series of stories, all of one complexion. The Czar, it is stated, has informed all officials that he will have no one persecuted, or even boycotted, on the ground of religion or nationality. He has even gone the great length of striking out the descriptions of religious belief hitherto appended to the names of candidates for office. His Majesty has also summoned a great number of provincial notables to St. Petersburg, and will ask them to state definitely what reforms the population of their districts are most anxious to secure. It is not, of course, certain that great changes will follow, and we may expect determined resistance from the bureaucracy to any scheme of representation, but the Czar is evidently inclined to be impartial toward all creeds, and that of itself will greatly reduce the apprehensions which poison life in Russian society. The next step should be the grant of a little more freedom of speech and writing, and then some protection against preventive arrest, unless ordered by the Czar, a Governor General, or a Judge. It is oppression by the small which it is most necessary to terminate in Russia, and it is that which is protected by the régime of silence.

A Complicated Individuality.

It is entertaining to be somebody yet not to exist at all, and the Baron Sternberg must be laughing in his sleeve to-day, if, indeed, he have a sleeve wherein to laugh. The whole world knows him, yet nobody save a reporter of The Echo de Paris has ever seen him, and that reporter only met him at a tobacconist's. However, one thing is certain, the Baron Sternberg is shortly to be tried for anarchy at Liége, and the rest may or may not be lies. He is accused, under the name of Cyprien Bernard Phillippovitch Jagolkovsky—a name which does not belong to him, if we are to believe the only man that ever knew him. But it as an odd name to invent, and if it were invented in Liége, the Belgian police are to be congratulated. His accusers are certain that he was born at Boboff, and that he is a dangerous Anarchist. His friend of the tobacconist's knew in a moment that he was a native of Warsaw, and too good for this world. It is also stated in the indictment that he is "fugitif, actuellement détenu à Saint Petersbourg." It would be difficult to devise a more complete contradiction in four words, and if the Baron be at this moment locked up at St. Petersburg, he would probably employ some other word than fugitif. Perhaps he was never born at all, at Boboff or elsewhere, in which case it will be useful to give him a heavy sentence, for the encouragement of other Anarchists yet unborn.

READING MATTER FOR THE SICK

Work of the Hospital Book and Newspaper Society.

The Hospital Book and Newspaper Society, a branch of the State Charities Aid Association, has been distributing reading matter among hospitals, institutions, and homes and in communities throughout the country where books and newspapers are scarce, for twenty years.

The annual report of the society, which has just been issued, shows that 152,358 newspapers, 63,326 weekly and illustrated papers, 18,853 magazines, and 6,310 books were distributed last year.

Reading material was supplied to twenty-six city institutions, reaching 17,000 persons, and to 142 other places in twenty States and Territories.

The society received many requests for German, French, Italian, and Spanish books during the year. As the supply of works in these languages was small, the society could not meet the demand for them. It is desired that more foreign books be contributed this year.

The illustrated papers and magazines were especially appreciated in many localities. A clergyman in Pennsylvania wrote to the society that magazines that were put in circulation a year ago are still going the rounds, though much worn by constant use.

The newspapers are gathered by the society by means of its red boxes at convenient places in the city.

The extent of the society's work is regulated by the number of books, magazines, and papers contributed. The only permanent income that the society has is $400 annually from the Gertrude C. Fell Memorial Fund. It is dependent for all other support on the public.

The officers of the society are: President—Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt; Treasurer—Mrs. Fordham Morris; Secretary—Miss G. L. Hoyt; Chairman Newspaper Committee—J. Frederic Tams; Chairman Book Committee—Mrs. Arthur Welman; Secretary Book Committee—Miss E. Burrall Hoffman; Chairman Press Committee—Mrs. J. W. Miller; Committee on Visiting Institutions—Mrs. C. L. Perkins.

General Committee—Mrs. F. C. Barlow, Mrs. F. McNeal Bacon, Miss Beeckman, Edward Bell, Temple Bowdoin, Miss Henriette Cram, Miss C. C. Cary, H. LeGrand Cannon, Miss Caroline Duer, Miss Evans, Miss E. Hewitt, Miss D. W. Hoffman, Miss M. F. Hoffman, Miss Hoppin, Mrs. Hartman Kuhn, Miss King, James B. Ludlow, Miss Farnces Ogden, Alfred Pell, Miss Caroline Patterson, Mrs. Kintzing Post, Miss M. Parsons, Chandler Robbins, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Miss Georgina Schuyler, Miss Mary Strang, Miss Stone, Mrs. Victor Sorchon, Mrs. Tod, Miss Tiffany, Miss M. Turnure, Miss Tooker, Miss Helen Van Wart, Mrs. Joseph E. Winters, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Miss Maude Wetmore, and Mrs. Whitridge.

The office of the society is in the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, where donations of reading matter should be sent. Donations of money should be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. Fordham Morris, of 45 East Thirtieth Street.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MACON

Half a Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed — Several Wholesale Houses Are Sufferers.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 18.—Fire started in S. Waxelbaum & Son's dry goods establishment, on Third Street, this evening. Dunlap's hardware store was soon in flames, and the shoe store of E. B. Harris caught fire after the walls of Waxelbaum's building fell upon the roof. The flames were controlled after spreading to other buildings. The estimated damage is over $500,000. The wholesale stock of dry goods of S. Waxelbaum & Son, valued at $275,000, is totally destroyed. The insurance is $226,000.

The building was owned by Mrs. S. T. Coleman, and was valued at $65,000 and insured for $40,000. Other losses were: Dunlap's hardware store, totally destroyed; valued at $60,000; insured for $25,000; loss on building, $25,000; insured for $12,000. Dannenberg & Co., wholesale and retail dry goods; stock valued at $225,000; insured for $160,000; building valued at $40,000; insurance, $35,000. American Shoe Brokers, E. B. Harris, proprietor; stock, $25,000; insurance about the same. Farmers' Supply Company, total loss; value not known.

NOTES OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Some of the recently-discovered terra cotta statuettes unearthed in the Hellenic cities, both of Greece and Asia Minor, are remarkable for their queer distortion. Art critics and archaeologists have been accustomed to attribute these to the imagination of the artist, but now they have attracted the attention of the medical men, who are showing that they represent, with great fidelity, diseased and deformed conditions, and furnish one more proof of the great accuracy of observation of the Greek artists as well as giving us an opportunity for the study of ancient deformities and monstrosities. The latest contribution to the subject is that of a French authority on craniology, who has made a close examination of the heads of the figurines in the Louvre Museum, and finds that they exhibit all the different kinds of cranial deformity known to modern times, both congenital and artificial. One, found to-day in many districts of France, is caused by compressing the skull from infancy by a peculiar kind of head dress. Another, known to craniologists as skaphocephaly, or boat skull, presents the form of a boat turned keel upward, and is due to the growing together in early infancy of certain sutures, preventing the skull from developing transversely. All these deformities are faithfully represented in the figurines, and the treatment is plainly humorous, showing that the artists had no interest in making a scientific record of facts, but were simply caricaturing certain types that they met with constantly in daily life.

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It appears that the passion for falsification and adulteration has not spared even the manufactures of compressed gas. No one has hitherto questioned the purity—at least in the ordinary commercial degree—of the cylinders of oxygen gas that are so widely used. But an Englishman of a suspicious turn of mind recently submitted to analysis the gas from a cylinder that he had bought for use with a calcium light. The result was that the gas was found to consist of 65 per cent. oxygen and 35 per cent. nitrogen. Ordinary air is 21 per cent. oxygen and 79 per cent. nitrogen; the gas in the cylinder was, therefore, only atmospheric air, somewhat oxygenated. It is to be expected that this plan will now be universally adopted. We shall be told that pure oxygen is very bad for calcium lights, and that the ordinary commercial signification of the word "pure," as applied to oxygen, requires an admixture of one-third nitrogen

BOURGEOIS FOR PREMIER

Under His Direction Faure May Obtain a Valuable Ministry.

FAVORABLE COMMENTS BY THE PRESS

The French Republic's New President Receives Encouragement from His Various Critics at Home.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—It was learned at 10 o'clock this evening that M. Bourgeois, after two hour's conference with M. Faure, had consented to try to form a Cabinet. He will go to the Elysée to-morrow to report the result of his negotiations.

It is expected that M. Poincaré will return to the Ministry of Finance and M. Leygues to the Ministry of Education. Paul Peytral, Louis Terrier, and Eugene Godefroy Cavaignac would accept Cabinet places under Bourgeois as Premier.

Ex-President Casimir-Perier is expected to vacate the Palace of the Elysée and return to his residence to-morrow. The retiring President had a cordial interview to-day with his successor, who will occupy the palace on Tuesday next.

The date for the assembling of Parliament to hear the new President's message has not yet been fixed.

M. Faure gave an informal reception to-day to the staff of the Marine Department.

Admiral Humann congratulated France upon the election of M. Faure, whose unfailing courtesies and kindness to his subordinates in the Marine Department, he said, would always be affectionately remembered.

M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, submitted to M. Faure for his approval to-day a draft of a telegram informing the representatives of France abroad of the election of M. Faure to the Presidency.

Gen. Février, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, gave M. Faure to-day the collar of the Grand Master of the order.

In addition to his gift of 2,000 francs to the poor of Paris, M. Faure has given 500 francs each to the relief fund of five military ports, 1,500 francs to the poor of Havre, and 200 francs each to three communes where there are naval establishments.

The Journal des Débats, in its comments on the election, expresses gratification at the defeat of M. Brisson and approval of the selection of M. Faure, who, the paper says, is a man of clear and sound intellect. The destinies of France, it believes, are in good hands.

The Figaro says: "The election of M. Faure, who is a moderate and upright man, will be well received by all who desire peace and concord."

The Dix-Neuvième Siècle says that M. Faure will choose a Ministry from the Republican majority, which is more compact and more resolute than ever since yesterday's election.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The National Zeitung, commenting upon the election of M. Faure, says: "It was the moderate majority in the Senate that elected M. Faure. The fate of M. Casimir-Perier does not permit us to expect any greater stability or more effective activity in his successor."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "M. Faure is not known abroad, but it is believed that he is energetic and earnest."

The Tageblatt says: "His will is peaceful, but how long will he be able to withstand the force of Radicalism and Socialism?"

The Neueste Nachrichten says: "M. Faure is like M. Carnot. He does not possess the power to withstand Socialism. He is possibly the last bourgeois President of the Third Republic."

The Lokalanzeiger says: "The election only shows that many do not consider M. Faure any great obstacle to the attainment of their wishes."

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A dispatch from Paris to The Graphic says it is asserted in Versailles that M. Faure is a Protestant. M. Faure himself, however, has repeatedly declared that he was a Catholic.

The Radical and Socialist press of Paris have already begun to denounce the new President.

ROME, Jan. 18.—The Vatican is entirely satisfied with the election of M. Félix Faure to the French Presidency, and the Pope has instructed the Papal Nuncio in Paris to congratulate him upon his success.

ROME, Jan. 18.—The Osservatore Romano says: "The friends of law and order ought to be entirely satisfied with the election in France. The conservative policy of M. Faure will harmonize undoubtedly with that of his predecessor."

The Liberal newspapers wish M. Faure success in his struggle with the revolutionists, but say it is impossible to predict the outcome.

SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

Rebels Dispersed in Corea and Armies Threatening New-Chwang.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A dispatch from Fusan, Corea, to the Central News, says that a detachment of Japanese from Ka-Ku-Tong attacked a large body of Tong-Hai rebels in the Ho-Hon Province on the night of Jan. 12. On the morning of the 13th the attack was renewed and the rebels, after desperate fighting, were defeated and dispersed. The Tong-Hais made their way northward. Hundreds of them were killed in the fight and many of their cattle, horses, and arms captured by the Japanese.

A Central News dispatch from Hai-Chung, under date of Jan. 17, says:

"Gen. Nodzu reports that thirty-four battalions of Chinese under Gens. Chang, Sho, and Ko are in the vicinity of Ying-Kow. A Chinese force of 6,000 men has been observed advancing southwest from To-Lung-Sai and other forces of the enemy, of 2,000 and 4,000 respectively, are near Hiyo-Chang. The first and second Japanese Armies are working under a mutual arrangement regarding operations against New-Chwang and King-Kow."

A Central News dispatch from New-Chwang says it is not safe for the foreign residents of that place to leave, nor are they in perfect safety in remaining.

A force of Chinese troops recently attempted to enter the city, presumably for the purpose of attacking the foreigners, but the Taotai ordered the gates closed and resisted the efforts of the soldiers to get in. In the ensuing fight twenty-five soldiers were killed. The Taotai subsequently tried to get away himself, but he was stopped by his uncle, who threatened to shoot him.

ENGLISH PARLIAMENT SESSION.

The Welsh Disestablishment and Other Proposed Measures.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Lord Rosebery said in a speech in Cardiff this evening that Welsh disestablishment would be the first measure of the next Parliamentary session. He did not doubt that the Established Church in Wales was doomed, but everybody must remember that the House of Lords presented a permanent barrier to the measures on which the Welsh had set their hearts.

The position of the Lords was the supreme question of the hour. When the Government resolution dealing with this question should be submitted it would involve the dissolution of Parliament. Before the dissolution, however, he wished Parliament to deal with the liquor traffic, representation of labor, and the one-man-one-vote issue.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS VIOLENT.

They Advise Plunder at Mass Meetings of Idle Workingmen.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Eight mass meetings of unemployed workingmen, the largest composed of two thousand locked-out brewers, were held in Friedrichshain to-day. The entrances to the park and roads leading thereto were guarded by strong forces of police instructed to preserve order. Herr Foerster, Socialist member of the Reichstag, delivered a speech at one of the principal meetings, and proposed that the unemployed workingmen appoint a deputation to wait upon the municipal authorities of Berlin and demand employment.

An amendment to this proposal was offered by the Anarchist leader Pitzel, suggesting the organization of an immense procession of unemployed workers which should parade the principal streets. These people, he declared, ought not to be left to starve, and should take possession of anything to relieve their wants that they could lay hands upon. This suggestion of violence and plunder was received with cheers.

A cry was set up that a spy was present, and great disorder ensued, many shouting, "Kill him! Kill him!" but the spy was not found. When quiet was restored a resolution was proposed and adopted declaring that only active Socialism can relieve the present distress among the people. When the meetings were over the people present dispersed quietly.

A meeting of idle workingmen was also held in Kellner's Festsaale, in the city, which was attended by about two thousand persons.

A resolution similar to the one passed by the meeting in Friedrichshain was adopted, and after several speeches by the leaders of the gathering the meeting adjourned. The proceedings were orderly throughout.

MEXICAN WAR SEEMS IMMINENT.

Guatemala Refuses Indemnity, but Proposes Arbitration.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 18.—The friction between Mexico and Guatemala is increasing and negotiations have been suspended. Mexico insists that the treaty of 1882 be carried out, and demands indemnity for the loss incurred by private individuals through the Guatemalan invasion and for the expenses of mobilizing troops. Guatemala denies that any invasion took place and claims the territory in question. She refuses to give indemnity, but proposes arbitration.

War seems imminent. Mexico has 14,000 troops and 115 guns within 24 hours' march of the border, as well as 16,000 more men in Chiapas, Acapulco, and other convenient districts. Unless Guatemala's reply, which is expected to arrive here on Jan. 25, be satisfactory, there will be little hope of a peaceful settlement. Most Mexican States have offered to send troops to the front. The chief difficulty in the Mexican army is the lack of provisions.

HURRICANE IN FIJI ISLANDS.

Schooners Wrecked, Vessels Lost, and Plantations Ruined.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Jan. 18.—Advices from the Fiji Islands report the occurrence there of a hurricane which did great damage to shipping and property on shore and caused the loss of many lives. The foreign bark Ophir, Capt. Ferguson, from Sydney, N. S. W., Nov. 6, for Fiji, was wrecked on a reef near Levuka; an unknown schooner foundered near Tavuina, and several smaller vessels were lost along the coasts of the islands.

Many buildings were unroofed and otherwise damaged and the cocoanut plantations were ruined. Three churches at Suva were wrecked and the customs bonded warehouse at that place was destroyed. The large sugar mills there were uninjured.

THREE DISTINGUISHED INVALIDS

Churchill, Argyll, and Ponsonby in Varied States of Health.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A bulletin issued at 9:45 o'clock this evening said that Lord Randolph Churchill has again rallied slightly.

GLASGOW, Jan. 18.—The condition of the Duke of Argyll was not so favorable this morning. His strength is somewhat lessened, and he is very feverish.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The condition of Sir Henry F. Ponsonby, the Queen's private secretary, is slightly improved. His strength has been maintained during the last twenty-four hours.

Suicide of Raoul Toche.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Raoul Toché killed himself to-day. He was made despondent by losses at the gaming table.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Daily News correspondent in Paris says:

"M. Toché, when in gambling distresses, applied to M. Canivet, editor of The Paris, who employed him as an agent in blackmail affairs. It is stated that he was deeply involved in the scandals, and that impending discovery prompted him to suicide."

Raoul Toché was a witty writer of plays and newspaper chronicles. He was born in 1850, at Bougival. Ernest Blum, Siraudin, and Vibert collaborated with him in a great number of comedies, vaudevilles, and musical plays, among which may be noted "Chanteuse par Amour," 1877; "La Revue des Variétés," 1879; "Belle Lurette," 1880; "La Noce d'Ambroise," 1881; "Le Château de Tire-Larigot," 1884; "Le Petit Chaperon Rouge," 1885; "Le Parfum," 1889; "Paris Fin de Siècle," 1890; "Le Monde où l'on Flirte," 1892. He published for four years, from 1881 to 1885, yearly reviews of the stage, "Les Premières Illustrées."

Puerto Rico Opposes the Agreement.

MADRID, Jan. 18.—The members of the Chamber of Deputies from Puerto Rico have asked that Puerto Rico be not included in the modus vivendi between Spain and the United States. This request is made upon the ground that Puerto Rico sugar goes to Canada and not to the United States. Apart from this the opposition to the new commercial arrangement is not serious, although some Deputies intend to attack the Cabinet, accusing the Ministers of having yielded to the menaces of President Cleveland.

Career of a Russian Prince.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Times's correspondent in St. Petersburg says: "Prince Khilkoff has been appointed Director of the Ministry of Ways and Communications, to replace M. Krivoschein, dismissed. This is his initial step toward the office of a full Minister. He began his career as an engine driver. He served in various capacities on American railroads, and, returning, worked his way upward to the Chief Inspectorship of Railways of the Empire."

French and Russian Diplomats.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—It was rumored this evening that M. Herbette, the French Ambassador, had resigned. Count Shuvaloff, the retiring Russian Ambassador, and his family, left Berlin for Russia this evening. The Emperor assisted the Countess into the railway carriage and kissed her hand. He embraced the Count. At the station there was a great assemblage of officers, Court and Government officials, and members of the Russian Embassy.

Greece Not in Fear of Revolution.

VIENNA, Jan. 18.—Dispatches from Athens say that mass meetings are held daily in many parts of Greece to protest against the increase of taxation. While much excitement is manifested there have been no outbreaks as yet, and no revolution is expected.

Lazarist Fathers Expelled.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Dispatches from Massowah say that the French Lazarists, or members of the missionary order of St. Lazarus, have been expelled from Italian Abyssinia for inciting the natives against the Italians.

Baron Banffy's Political Ideas.

BUDA-PESTH, Jan. 18.—Baron Banffy, the new Premier said in a speech at the Liberal Club last evening that the new Ministry would persevere in the work begun by Dr. Wekerle.

German Cabinet Changes Denied.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The report which has been in circulation here that changes in the Ministry are about to be made are emphatically denied by the official organ, The Reichsanzeiger.

Avalanche Over Bardonechia.

ROME, Jan. 18.—An avalanche broke to-day over part of Bardonechia, the southern terminus of the Mount Cenis Railway. Eighteen Italian soldiers were buried under it.

Earl of Buckinghamshire Honored.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Earl of Buckinghamshire, who recently announced his conversion to the Liberal programme, was gazetted to-day as Lord in Waiting.

AN UPRISING IN HAWAII

Continued from Page 1.

Makapuu Point, where is the only pass to the north side. No rebels were met, and the pass was left guarded.

"From present information, Wilcox spent Tuesday in the head either of Paloio or Manoa Valley, where he could easily lie concealed. He probably had less than 100 men left with him. A large proportion of the original 500 may have slipped away and found concealment in the native settlements. Nowlein is not satisfactorily accounted for. He is believed still to have a small force somewhere in the eastern ridges. The few half whites are said to be with him, including Greig and perhaps Carl Widemann, unless the latter was killed Monday, as reported.

"In the forenoon the steamer Keauhou was sent to windward in charge of H. P. Baldwin. He reported last evening that he had called at Maalae and found that no suspicion existed of the trouble in Honolulu. He prevented his crew from communicating with the shore. Running on to Mahukona, with like precautions, he found the island of Hawaii to be undisturbed. He ran back on the weather side of Maiu. All the plantations on that side were seen to be working as usual. No coasting vessel has been allowed to leave this port since, the trouble began for fear of the outbreak exciting natives on the other islands.

"Severe alarm was created Tuesday noon by the report from Waialae by telephone that a bark off that place was being visited by a schooner from shore, and was thought to be landing a force of men. The loyalists could easily handle all the native insurgents and their local sympathizers, but, with a solid force of white filibusters to lead them, the armed mob of natives would be extremely formidable. The alarm was enhanced by the wires being cut soon after. The steamer Claudine was dispatched at 1:30 P. M. with a gun and a large force to look after the suspected vessel. At 4 P. M. the telephone worked again, and reported all right. The Claudine found only a becalmed bark just out from Honolulu, and the schooner.

"Much uneasiness has also been caused by mutinies of Japanese laborers on the plantations. Seven hundred and twenty-five Japanese marched over from Kahuku, forty-five miles, and were sent home on Monday. It was their second mutiny. One Sunday 300 Japanese mutinied at Ewa, and started for town, eighteen miles off. The Japanese authorities here went out and made them return. It would have been a severe task to handle these 300 mutineers, with all the other trouble. Yet the Government feels it very undesirable to be thus put under obligations to the Japanese officials, as it helps them in unpleasant demands, which they are inclined to make.

"Yesterday word came of a violent mutiny of 200 Japanese on the plantation at Waimea, Kauai. They left an American for dead in the field. The grievance of the Ewa Japanese was that the police had raided a nest of gamblers among them.

"The 20,000 Japs in Hawaii are deeply excited by the victories over China, and feel very important and superior.

"Wednesday, the 9th, was again a day of battle. Wilcox, it was learned late in the evening, was in the head of Mauoa Valley, intending to climb out back of Tantalus and descend on Punchbowl, where he hoped to be joined by the Royalist mob in the city. The troops were on to him, and a sharp action began, lasting three hours, when shells drove the enemy into hiding in recesses of the ridges and bush. Wilcox and his men fought savagely, firing 300 shots, but inflicting no injuries. Two of his men were killed; two deserted and surrendered.

"The prisoners report Wilcox to be destitute of food and desperately struggling for his life.

The Queen Disappears.

"It is something of a mystery where the ex-Queen is. I am reliably informed that the Government has her in custody in a place known only to a few persons. This is partly to protect her from the indignant people and also to separate her from her supporters. The most serious problem is what disposition to make of this woman, who is the centre and source of all trouble. It will be no longer permissible to leave her at liberty, or even within reach of the native population. She will continue to be a source of disaffection and disturbance.

"Sam Parker stated that he was deputed to one of the leading citizens his desire to rally the natives to seek annexation to the United States. At his request this was told to President Dole, who replied encouragingly."

Many Arrests Made.

"It was by the testimony of the captured natives that the officials were able to discover the instigators of the insurrection. Soon a net of conviction was woven about prominent Royalists in town, and by Monday noon a list of some forty of the leading agitators had been made out. Monday afternoon Norrie, F. J. Testa, A. P. Peterson, H. F. Poor, Harry Von Werthern, H. F. Redward, Henry Defries, J. F. Bowler, James K. Kaulia, Heil Kapu, Alex Smith, Charles Clark, Margarie, and Isagawa were under arrest. In the evening Charles Creighton and Oliver R. Stillman were added to the list. Norrie is editor of the Holamua, and a short time ago was tried and convicted for publishing seditious articles. Creighton and Peterson are well-known lawyers, both having held the position of Attorney General under the monarchy. Charles Clark is a hanger-on of the ex-Queen, and was taken at Washington Place, where a quantity of arms was also found. The others are all well-known Royalist sympathizers.

"On Tuesday Capt. William Davis and Mate Knudsen of the steamer Waimanalo, W. H. Rickard, A. M. Hewett, William Widdefield, Fred Wundenberg, V. V. and C. W. Ashford, Capt. J. Ross, Robert Boyd, Kainnimaku, William Olepau, J. Clark, Yee Moon, and Ho Sing were arrested.

"On Wednesday W. H. Daniels, Paoo, Sam Kaluanine Nioli, James Durrell, Henry West, Makio, N. Peterson, W. K. Hutchinson, A. Brown, Fred Harrison, H. Kaaha, George Makalena, Kuaiaulu, J. J. K. Kaunamano, Manuel Reis, Lewis J. Levey, Antone da Rega, a young Portuguese boy who was charged with distributing arms, and J. Radin were arrested.

"Many of these men applied to the British and American Ministers, but received no satisfaction except that they would see that the prisoners had a fair trial.

"Including the prisoners of war, the Government has over 160 men confined in the prison, all having some connection with the rebellion.

"Robert Wilcox, one of the two leaders of the rebel forces, has always been prominent in revolutionary movements. He has been a member of the Legislature. During Kalakaua's reign he was sent to Italy for military instruction. On his return he instigated an unsuccessful revolution to overthrow the King. He was tried by an Hawaiian jury and acquitted. Sam Nowlein is a half-white, and at the time of the revolution of 1893 was Commander in Chief of the Queen's armed force.

"Business was almost entirely suspended during the first three days of the week, nearly all clerks and heads of business houses being on guard or in the field. None of the island steamers have been allowed to depart. The banks were opened for a short time on Wednesday. Thursday many stores were opened and business took a more lively turn."

CYCLE SHOW OPENS TO-NIGHT

The First National Exhibit to be the Best Held in This Country.

The first national cycle show, which wheelmen in all parts of the country have been talking about for weeks past, opens this evening in Madison Square Garden. It has been the desire of the management to outdo all rival exhibits, and the cycling sharps who know of their plans say they have succeeded beyond their fondest expectations. All of the prominent makers of wheels will be represented in the exhibit, and altogether the show should prove a liberal education in cycling matters.

Decorations on a grander scale than ever before attempted have been prepared, it is said, and an electric bicycle has been built about which is expected to open the eyes of even the metropolitan visitors, let alone the folks from out of town.

All day yesterday agents were active placing in attractive array the superb exhibits. Everybody worked hard until late in the evening, but many displays will not be completed until late this afternoon. Everything, however, will be in its proper place when the doors are opened, at 7:30 o'clock.

A complete exhibit of pneumatic tires, something New-Yorkers have never seen, will be one of the many attractions of the show. All the new makes of bicycles will be seen, too, including the motor and bamboo machines and cycles built for two. The thousand and one other things which pertain to the mechanical part of cycling will also be on view.

The side features of to-night's session will be the trick riding by some of the most famous performers known to the stage, and the musical programme provided by D'Aquin's Band. Maltby, the incomparable, will appear in his latest success, entitled "Grover's first lesson on a safety."

During the week, beginning Monday the show will be open afternoon and evening to the public, and during the afternoon hours to the cycling trade people.

DOES NOT SUIT DR. PARKHURST

Recommendations in the Lexow Report Not Approved—The Work of Mr. Platt—Mr. Larocque's Views.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, upon being asked yesterday what he thought of the Lexow committee's report, wrote this statement:

The details of the bill are interesting, but the main thing to be considered at the moment is its structural outlines and animating spirit.

In these respects the bill is substantially what the public had been led to expect. There are only three features of it that I can now mention. The first of these I heartily approve, namely, the enlargement of the powers of what it is proposed to call the "Chief of Police"—a far better term than Superintendent—by which to designate the executive head of the force.

The second feature is that of bi-partisanship, which I enthusiastically reprobate as being counter to the wish and demand of the people; as calculated to make partisanship a mendatory element in our city politics at the very time when the popular desire is utterly to exterminate partisanship from municipal administration; and, furthermore, designed to furnish field for the arranging of political deals and the play of political machination.

The third feature is the policy it proposes for the reorganization of the police force. Since the election of Nov. 6, the investigating committee has shown a singular and suspicious disinclination to handle matters with unflinching thoroughness; therefore, it is not strange that this same quality of irresolution creeps into its proposed policy of reorganization.

The committee in the eighth article of its summary recommends a "radical reorganization," i. e., a reorganization that goes to the roots. The roots, however, it appears, they do not propose to touch.

They recommend only that it be treated to a little arboriculture and pruned.

We believe—and we are confident that the city is with us in this—that rottenness has to such a degree pervaded the vitals of the existing force, that, as a force, it is dead, and a candidate only for the considerate offices of the undertaker; that any police force, in order to serve this city with satisfaction and effect, must be organically distinct from the one that we have now; that such a force cannot be obtained by pruning, but must be constructed de novo.

That is the only treatment that deserves to be called "radical," and when the committee styles its proposed policy "radical," we must suppose either that thoroughness is something of which they have not quite a clear conception or that they avail themselves of drastic terms in order to disguise the diplomatic leniency of their intention.

Some action will undoubtedly be taken on this report by us. What the nature of the action will be, I cannot now say. Sufficient that it will not be allowed to go unchallenged. The report is in substance the work of Thomas C. Platt.

Joseph Larocque, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, said yesterday that the report of the Lexow committee was just what had been expected from the prophecies concerning it.

"Although the committee does not say that Byrnes shall reorganize the Police Department, everybody can see that it means Byrnes. The report is in accordance with the views expressed by Mr. Platt, with whom I have no desire to get into a controversy.

"But he has favored a bi-partisan Police Board, which has been tried for years, with the result that the Senate committee found what it did.

"The Democrats and Republicans on the board feel that they represent parties, not the people, and thus no efficient action can be taken. If a tie results there is nobody to cast a deciding vote. The only way to break a deadlock is to agree to divide the political plunder. No genuine reform can come from a board such as is recommended in the committee's report."

Mr. Larocque said the Committee of Seventy had taken no steps yet to amend the proposed bill, so as to have a single-headed commission.

MAYOR STRONG AND THE POLICE

May Say Something on Lexow Report When He Returns from Philadelphia.

Recorder Goff called on Mayor Strong yesterday and had a long conference with him. It was said that the subject of discussion was the report of the Lexow committee in reference to the reorganization of the Police Department. Afterward Mayor Strong said:

"I have not read the report and the bills carefully yet, and consequently I have no opinion to express. I expect to read them on my way to Philadelphia this afternoon, and perhaps I will have something to say when I get back."

The Mayor went to Philadelphia on private business yesterday afternoon and will not be back again at his office until Monday. In the meantime President John Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen will be Acting Mayor of the city.

EX-GOV. FLOWER'S VETO.

His Attitude Toward the Lexow Committee—The Document Not Missing.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Col. T. S. Williams, ex-Gov. Flower's private secretary, said to-night that the statement that ex-Gov. Flower's veto of the New-York Police Investigation bill had disappeared from the records of the Executive Chamber, and was not to be found among the Governor's papers of last year, is absolutely false, as anybody could ascertain from an inspection of the books of the Executive Chamber, or by looking at page 299 of the Governor's public papers for last year, which are now in the hands of the printer, and will be issued in a few days. Col. Williams said:

So far as I know, no request has ever been made by the Lexow committee for copies, and, if there had been, copies would have been speedily furnished. Instead of the Governor having any desire to conceal the veto, he was anxious to have it published, in view of the results of the committee's investigations, for in the opening paragraph of Gov. Flower's veto he distinctly stated that he would approve the bill if he thought the motive behind it was an honest one. At that time the motives of the committee were generally suspected, and, from experience with previous investigating committees, Gov. Flower felt justified in assuming that the Lexow committee had no more honest purpose than that of the Fassett committee of 1890.

Union Pacific Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Congressman Reilly of Pennsylvania, the Chairman of the Pacific Railways Committee, is much gratified that the Union Pacific Railway has expressed its willingness to accept, with a few amendments, the readjustment bill formulated by his committee. He regards it as a distinct triumph both for the committee and the Government, and he is hopeful that before the close of the session the bill will pass both houses of Congress. The committee has decided to amend the bill agreeably to the wishes of the company in one particular. One of the provisions of the bill requires that the debt shall be foreclosed in the event that the semi-annual interest payments are delayed longer than ninety days. The company feels that some latitude should be allowed to the Secretary of the Treasury in this particular, and a change will be made to that effect.

The sentiment of the committee is not favorable to the other proposition advanced by the company to reduce the interest from 8 to 2 per cent. per annum.

Hungary's New Prime Minister.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The Austrian Emperor has asked Count Khuen Hedervary, the Ban of Croatia, to reconcile some of the Liberal groups and form a Ministry of sorts, which may hold office for a time at least. If he fails, we suppose that he will be known as the Arrière-Ban. (By the way, does anybody know what "Ban" means? Is it short for "banana"?) He is a young man of some strength of character, liberally inclined, and given to compromise. But he has accepted the Wekerle position on the marriage bills, and is more likely than any one else to win the confidence of the Apponyi group and the less advanced Liberals. His failure to form a Cabinet last June was altogether due to the Liberal irritation against the Chamber of Magnates, and not at all to personal objections. He will have opposition from the Szilagyi group, and possibly from Herr Tisza's followers. The difficulties of the situation have been multiplied by the Pope, whose Nuncio has been instructed to present a protest against the marriage bills. Whether the protest is intended to be formal and a satisfaction to the ultramontane conscience, or whether it be designed—stupidly designed—to strengthen the Emperor's hands, it can but add to the exasperation of the Hungarians.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

SAD DEATH OF A WASHINGTON ATTORNEY

He Sits Unnoticed Many Hours in a Hotel Office.

From The San Francisco Examiner, Jan. 5.

The corpse of Thomas J. De Puy, an attorney of Seattle, sat bowed in the attitude of sleep nearly all day yesterday in the busiest part of the office of the Golden West Hotel, and none who jostled the dead or sat down close beside the rigid form knew that it was a dead man until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The man sat down in a stupor about 7 o'clock in the morning, before the bustle of the day begun. He crossed his hands in his lap, pulled his hat down over his eyes, which were closed, and shadowed by heavy eyebrows, and, dropping his head on his breast, went to sleep. He must have died during the morning, and without moving.

Night Clerk Hildebrant saw him there and let him sleep on when he went off duty at 8 o'clock. By 9 o'clock, and during all the rest of the day the place was quite crowded with guests and others. The chairs on each side of him were seldom vacant. Men stumbled against his feet in sitting down to read the morning papers. Nobody behind the office counter thought it worth while to disturb a fairly respectable-looking man quietly snoozing on a rainy day. So he sat there and grew rigid hour after hour near the big front windows.

As the afternoon was wearing away some man thought he would do a neighborly act by rousing the man asleep.

"Partner, hadn't you better wake up?" he said, as he gave a shoulder a slight shake. Then he gave a harder shake, but the form responded strangely to the touch. He gave the head a push, but the neck was stiff and the head did not move.

When the morgue wagon came rigor mortis was far advanced, and it was plain that the man had been dead for several hours.

He registered at the Golden West Hotel Dec. 29 as "Thomas J. De Puy, lawyer, Seattle, Washington."

Patti at Windsor Castle.

From The Court Circular.

It is not too much to say that the summoning of Mme. Patti to Windsor to appear before the Queen has been absolutely the greatest surprise of the season. It is more than twenty years since the Queen has listened to the strains of the greatest prima donna of all retorded time. When Christine Nilsson, the Swedish cantatrice, was interviewed in New-York, in 1883, she was asked her opinion of various singers, and she gave it very candidly of every one, including herself and Albani, but she never once alluded to Patti. "You have not mentioned La Marquise de Caux," remarked the pertinacious interviewer. "No," said Christine. "I have not; you are asking me about singers. I do not regard Patti as a singer; I place her among the angels; a Patti only comes to a planet by the permission of the Almighty once during that planet's existence." There is an absence of stage jealousy here which is astounding.

Pennsylvania Limited Connection for St. Louis.

Beginning Sunday, Jan. 20, there will be a through St. Louis sleeping-car service on he Pennsylvania Limited leaving New-York 10 A. M., arriving St. Louis 3 P. M., next day, and east bound leaving St. Louis 1 P. M. The fastest prevailing time, most convenient hours of departure and arrival, and unequaled accommodations make this new St. Louis service most desirable.—Adv

Coughs and colds are dangerous intruders. Expel them with PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Parker's Hair Balsam aids the hair growth.

MARRIED.

BURGER—CARTER.—Jan. 17, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by the Rev. Charles Russell Treat, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, Mr. Clarence Livingston Burger and Miss Edith Fairfax, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell Carter.

HARRISON—BYRNE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1895, at noon, at the Waldorf, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by Father Newey, Henry Harrison of Dublin, Ireland, and Maie, only daughter of the late John Crane Byrne, Esq., of this city.

LAMBERT—THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1895, at North Weymouth, Mass., by Rev. R. R. Kendall, Annie Maynard Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thompson, to Elliot Cowdin Lambert.

ROYS—HARMER.—On Thursday, Jan. 17, at the bride's residence, by the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, George Burt Roys and Sarah Basilela, daughter of the late Charles G. and Margaret Ann Harmer.

STUART—KNIGHT.—On Friday, Jan. 18, at 12 West 50th St., by Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., Jane Rebecca, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Syman Knight, to Charles Henry Stuart of Newark, N. Y.

DIED.

AUTEN.—Lillie Webb, wife of Heman B. Auten, departed this life at Cedarhurst, L. I., on Thursday evening, Jan. 17, 1895.

Funeral services at Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, on Monday, 21st inst., at 1:30 P. M. Friends are requested to meet at Church at 1 o'clock. Burial private.

BANKS.—At New-London, Conn., Jan. 16, Lloyd Brecke, youngest son of David and the late Lucetta Plum Banks, in his 24th year.

Funeral at his late residence, 10 West 40th St., on Saturday, Jan. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M. Please omit flowers.

FACKLER.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 17, Rev. David Morris Fackler, in the 84th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 137 West 63d St., on Monday, the 21st, at 10 A. M.

GOULD.—At Hotel Netherland, on Thursday, Jan. 17, Clement Gould, in his 52d year.

Funeral at Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 6 West 46th St., at 2 P. M., Saturday, Jan. 19. Interment private.

HOAG.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, Margaret Beach, wife of F. M. Hoag, at Orange, N. J., on Jan. 18.

Funeral services at her late residence on Mount Pleasant Av., Orange, on Monday, Jan. 21, at 11:15 o'clock. Carriages will meet the arrival of the 10:10 train on Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Interment private.

HOFFMANN.—On Wednesday night, Louise Hoffmann, beloved wife of Jacob Hoffmann, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at the Evangelical Lutheran St. Peter's Church, corner 46th St. and Lexington Av., on Sunday, Jan. 20, at 12:30 P. M. Special train to Woodlawn Cemetery leave Grand Central Depot (Harlem Division) at 2:10 P. M. Please omit flowers.

KEAN.—In this city, on Thursday, Jan. 17, 1895, John Kean of Ursino, New-Jersey, in the 81st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held on Monday, Jan. 21, 1895, at 11:30 A. M., at Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J. A special train will leave foot of Liberty St., Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at 10:45 A. M., returning immediately after the services.

KNAPP.—Friday, Jan 18, Daniel H. Knapp eldest son of Mary and the late William H Knapp, in his 33d year.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 3 West 103d St., Monday morning, Jan. 21, at 11 o'clock.

LAWRENCE.—On Thursday, Jan. 17, 1895, George Newbold Lawrence, in the 89th year of his age.

Funeral services at his residence, 45 East 21st St., on Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

McBRIDE.—Elizabeth H., elder daughter of Wm. C. and Mary J. McBride, Jan. 18.

Funeral services Monday, at 10 A. M., Fifth Avenue Church, 55th St. Interment at Somerville, N. J.

McLAREN.—On Friday, 18th inst., Janet, wife of Henry M. McLaren, in the 54th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NATHAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 17, Annette Florence, only child of Frederick and Maud Nathan, in the 9th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 151 West 85th St., on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

NIVEN.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 17, Thornton M. Niven, aged 89 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, Anderson Park, on Saturday, Jan. 19, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet New-Jersey and New-York Railroad train arriving at Anderson St. Station at 1:49 P. M., and New-York Susquehanna and Western Railroad train arriving at Main St. Station at 1:51 P. M.

Charleston, S. C., and Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

NOXON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 16, Dr. Mary Woolsey Noxon.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday, 19th, at 11 A. M., at the Church of Heavenly Rest, 5th Av. and 45th St. Interment private.

OGDEN.—At Stamford, Conn., Friday, Jan. 18, 1895, Elias Drayton, son of Magdalene and the late Peter K. Ogden.

Funeral services will be held at St. Andrew's Church, Monday, Jan. 21, at 3 P. M.

PHILLIPS.—Jan. 13, 1895, at his home, Galva, Ill., Nicholas Evertson Phillips, son of the late William and Sarah Evertson Phillips of Phillipsburg, Orange County, N. Y.

PRATT.—Edward L. Pratt of Newark, N. J., Jan. 18, aged 44 years.

Funeral Sunday afternoon, Jan. 20, at 5 o'clock, at residence of his brother, 13 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn.

ROLFE.—On Friday, Jan. 18, at his residence, No. 178 Hicks St., Brooklyn, N. Y., John Poole Rolfe, aged 80 years.

The funeral services, which his friends are invited to attend, will be held on Monday, Jan. 21, at 2:30 o'clock, at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights.

STANBROUGH.—Mary Boyd, wife of Rufus G. Stanbrough, at her late residence, 205 West 53d St., Jan. 18, 1895.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DINNER OF RUTGERS COLLEGE ALUMNI

Speeches by President Scott and Others—Officers Elected.

About seventy members of the Alumni Association of Rutgers College dined last night at Delmonico's. The Rev. Joachim Elmendorf, the retiring President, occupied the chair.

Among those present were Charles A. Runk, W. H. Van Steenbergh, Irving S. Upson, Philip M. Brett, Henry E. Cobb, David Murray, Judge Bookstaver, Garrett A. Hobart, Dr. Van Slyke, J. W. Leamig, J. B. Searles, Dr. Druky, Prof. U. R. Duaryee, and Judge Van Steenbergh.

The evening was enlivened by a series of college songs, which were sung by A. H. Malone, I. Van Dyke, and P. M. Brett.

At a meeting held before the dinner took place the following officers of the Alumni Association for the present year were elected: President—Garrett A. Hobart; Vice President—David Murray; Secretary and Treasurer—The Rev. Henry A. Cobb; Executive Committee—The Rev. Malcom Elmendorf, L. L. Kellog, W. H. Van Steenbergh, Irving S. Upson, and Dr. Philip M. Brett.

Chairman Elmendorf, in introducing the speakers of the evening, said that the year just closed had been famous for other things besides the progress of the colleges. He referred to the efforts that had been made to purify public life.

"There is in the moral constitution of our humanity," he said, "a competitive and indestructive sense of the indestructibility of morality. The thoughtful men of all ages have maintained that moral excellence is the highest ideal."

Austen Scott, in responding to the toast of "Our College," imp

ROADSTERS BOWL WELL

Defeated the Columbias in Well-Played Games.

GOOD LEAD IN CYCLERS' TOURNEY

Their Eighteenth Consecutive Victory —"Old Bellevue's" Good Rolling—Kings County Five Also Win Two Games.

The Union County Roadsters' team of five bowlers won their seventeenth and eighteenth consecutive games at the Acme Hall alleys, in Brooklyn, last evening. Sixteen of these were in the Wheelmen's Bowling League, and the other two against the Lafayette Wheelmen.

The Columbia Wheelmen of Brooklyn were the victims of the boys from Rahway last evening, and the Jerseyites made things lively for them with the aid of a small, but very select, and vociferous band of "rooters," accompanied by a colored mascot, who was vigorous, voluminous, and valorous.

The Union County boys had things their own way from the start in the first game, and didn't need him much. But in the second game, when the Jersey boys found the Columbias outpacing them, he was called into requisition, and worked harder than Capt. Chamberlain, or any of his band, and finally brought victory out of apparent defeat by calling strikes with almost unerring accuracy.

Martin of the Jersey team had the grip, but consented to roll, and because of his illness was dubbed by the Union County's chief "rooter" "Old Bellevue." The invalid did his share toward securing the victory, as the score shows, and after each effort he was greeted by the combination of college yell and Indian war-whoop which the Jersey boys affected, supplemented by the remark that

"We want that cup!
We want that cup!
And the Union County Roadsters
Will never give it up."

These remarks in chorus, followed by the Seventh Regiment break-down, rattled the Columbia boys, and won the game, so the Jersey lemon-eaters and screechers assert. The part the bowlers took in the victory is shown by these scores:

FIRST GAME.

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	3	6	1	185
Martin	3	2	5	138
Chamberlain	1	7	2	168
Mooney	3	4	3	143
Howard	3	4	3	179
Total	11	23	16	813

COLUMBIA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Gaden	1	5	4	140
Boe	4	3	3	153
Bierling	3	3	4	148
Ruprecht	0	7	3	147
Latzkus	4	2	4	170
Total	11	21	18	758

FRAMES.

Union Co...104 185 259 332 415 502 577 666 738 813
Columbia ... 82 151 226 284 373 458 528 588 685 758

Scorers—David A. Boe, Columbia, and W. C. Freeman, Union County. Umpire—William Esler of Columbia Wheelmen.

SECOND GAME.

UNION COUNTY.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	2	5	3	150
Martin	2	5	3	150
Chamberlain	1	3	6	133
Mooney	5	3	2	193
Howard	4	4	2	189
Total	14	20	16	824

COLUMBIA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Gaden	0	5	5	136
Hoe	7	1	2	208
Bierling	2	1	7	122
Ruprecht	3	2	4	165
Latzkus	2	4	4	145
Total	16	13	21	776

FRAMES.

Union County.70 147 224 297 383 477 563 646 740 824
Columbia 78 162 241 313 397 478 545 613 700 776

Scorer—W. C. Freeman, Union County Roadsters.

The Union County Roadsters also won two games from the Manhattan Bicycle Club of New-York at Rahway, N. J., Thursday night. The score in the first game was 823 to 799, and in the second 799 to 752. The games were replete with good bowling, although the score does not show it.

Following are the scores:

FIRST GAME.

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	1	3	6	129
Martin	4	3	3	184
Chamberlain	1	7	2	166
Mooney	4	5	1	195
Howard	2	5	3	149
Total	12	23	15	823

MANHATTAN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Pelin	2	3	5	140
Staubach	2	4	4	142
Meyer	2	4	4	143
McFarland	1	6	3	158
Bartsch	1	4	5	137
Total	8	21	21	720

FRAMES.

Union Co. R..78 155 243 319 396 471 533 633 732 823
Manhattan ...87 159 228 304 374 432 488 565 646 720

Averages—Union County Roadsters, 164 3-5; Manhattan, 144. Scorers—A. C. Watson and I. Oatman. Referees—E. B. Slater and G. D. White. Captains—A. H. Chamberlain and D. Pelin.

SECOND GAME.

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	1	5	4	145
Martin	2	3	5	148
Chamberlain	0	9	1	174
Mooney	3	3	4	154
Howard	2	6	2	178
Total	8	26	16	799

MANHATTAN WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Pelin	1	6	3	159
Staubach	0	4	4	142
Meyer	3	6	2	127
McFarland	5	4	1	194
Bartsch	2	4	4	152
Total	9	21	18	752

FRAMES.

Union Co. R..73 138 216 302 388 472 545 613 714 799
Manhattans . 67 150 230 296 373 458 536 604 677 752

Averages—Union County Roadsters, 159 4-5; Manhattan Wheelmen—150 2-5. Scorers—A. C. Watson and I. Oatman. Referees—E. B. Slater and George D. White. Captains—A. H. Chamberlain and D. Pelin.

KINGS COUNTYS TWICE VICTORIOUS

The Montauk Wheelmen Bowlers Their Victims at Bantle's Alleys.

The Kings County Wheelmen bowlers scored two fine victories over the Montauks at Bantle's alleys, in Brooklyn, last evening. The games were scheduled in the tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, and were witnessed by a large crowd of "rooters."

In each game the winners got over 800, beating their opponents with ease. Miles of the Kings Countys secured the high-score honors of the evening, with 185. The summary follows:

FIRST GAME.

KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Nillis	3	4	3	170
Hart	2	4	4	157
Gardner	3	3	4	149
Miles	2	8	0	185
Martin	0	6	6	143
Total	10	25	15	804

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Conrad	1	5	4	150
Carson	3	3	4	151
Tate	2	2	6	124
Frost	3	4	3	172
Van Sicien	2	7	1	175
Total	11	21	18	772

FRAMES.

Kings Co.... 79 160 251 344 431 507 588 665 728 804
Montauk.....108 182 245 302 384 441 528 611 698 772

Averages—Kings County, 160 4-5; Montauk, 154 2-5. Scorers—W. E. Benn and J. Turney. Umpire—T. B. Shea.

SECOND GAME.

KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Nillis	3	3	4	172
Hart	1	4	5	136
Gardner	2	6	2	174
Miles	4	4	2	184
Martin	3	4	3	178
Total	13	21	16	844

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Conrad	1	3	7	117
Carson	1	4	5	133
Tate	3	3	3	134
Frost	3	4	3	172
Van Sicien	2	7	1	175
Total	10	21	19	731

FRAMES.

Kings Co.....82 157 243 342 399 491 577 665 749 844
Montauk.....75 159 251 339 404 490 552 594 670 756

Averages—Kings County, 168 4-5; Montauk, 151 1-5. Scorers—James Turney and W. E. Benn. Umpire—T. B. Shea.

A GAME FOR EACH TEAM.

Lively Bowling at the Bank Clerks' League Tournament.

Now that the Bank Clerks' League bowlers have entered the home stretch, the interest in the competition increases with each game rolled. A large aggregation of "rooters" journeyed to the Academy Alleys last night to witness the three games between the Bank of Manhattan, Merchants' National Bank, and Bank of America. The two boss "rooters" of the tournament, the Irishman and the colored "gemmen," were again on hand to shout for the first-named team.

The first game was between the Bank of Manhattan and Merchants' National Bank fives. For four frames the Bank of Manhattan mascots shouted loud and often. During that stage of the game, the teams were on almost even terms. In the fifth frame the Merchants' boys forged to the front, and the two odd "rooters" fled to the end of the alleys, but it availed them nothing, for the Merchants' team increased its lead with each frame rolled, leading by 47 pins in the eighth frame, eventually winning by 49 pins. Pickard and Du Barry led their respective teams.

The Bank of Manhattan "rooters" soon resumed their seats fully determined to do or die. In this game the latter players met the Bank of America. The Bank of Manhattan finally won by 101 pins. Pickard again carried off the high score honors.

The third game between the Merchants' National Bank and the Bank of America resulted in a victory for the latter after an exciting contest by 41 pins. The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

BANK OF MANHATTAN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Meserole	1	8	6	125
Sturges	0	1	9	102
Pierson	0	3	7	116
Fowler	1	5	4	145
Pickard	3	3	4	163
Total	5	15	30	651

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Dolan	1	3	6	124
Tenelli	0	4	6	122
Van Hennick	1	5	4	145
Thurston	1	3	6	123
Du Barry	3	6	1	183
Total	6	21	23	700

FRAMES.

Bank of Man.75 131 186 266 328 394 468 520 587 651
Mer. Nat. Bk.74 133 189 263 335 408 480 567 626 700

Averages—Bank of Manhattan, 130 1-5; Merchants' National Bank, 140. Scorers—A. Silverstein and F. H. St. John. Umpire—A. Emerson.

SECOND GAME.

BANK OF AMERICA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Lockwood	3	3	4	149
Macauley	2	3	5	142
Jennings	1	5	4	130
Craft	3	2	5	136
Denzler	1	3	6	124
Total	10	16	24	683

BANK OF MANHATTAN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Sturges	1	6	3	151
Meserole	0	6	4	142
Pierson	4	2	4	116
Fowler	3	1	6	130
Pickard	6	0	4	186
Total	14	15	21	784

FRAMES.

Bank of Am..75 138 201 283 356 418 474 550 621 683
Bank of M...86 161 243 339 397 472 571 640 709 784

Averages—Bank of America, 136 3-5; Bank of Manhattan, 156 4-5. Scorers—F. H. St. John and P. Hanauer. Umpire—A. Emerson.

THIRD GAME.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Dolan	2	3	5	141
Tenelli	2	3	5	137
Van Hennick	1	2	7	108
Thurston	1	3	6	118
Du Barry	3	2	5	162
Total	9	13	28	666

BANK OF AMERICA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Lockwood	4	2	4	147
Jennings	1	4	5	136
Macauley	1	4	5	134
Craft	1	7	2	166
Denzler	1	3	6	124
Total	8	20	23	707

FRAMES.

Mer. Nat. Bk.61 125 203 270 354 436 492 545 600 666
Bank of Am...50 115 190 262 354 430 515 570 645 707

Averages—Merchants' National Bank, 133 1-5; Bank of America, 141 2-5. Scorers—O. E. Schultz and J. A. Noble. Umpire—A. Emerson.

LOTUS'S FIRST DEFEAT.

Beaten by Standard Team in Harlem Republican Club League Series.

The Standard, Harlem, and Lotus teams fought for honors in the Harlem Republican Club tournament last night. The Standard team was defeated by the Harlem five in the first game by 44 pins. In the second game the Standards were victorious over the Lotus team by 114 pins, which is the latter's first defeat. The third game resulted in a victory for the Lotus over the Harlem by 153 pins. The score:

FIRST GAME.

STANDARD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Wymans	0	7	3	148
Hieson	1	8	1	176
Whaley	3	4	3	151
L. Dumahant	2	4	4	153
Thompson	0	5	5	135
Total	6	28	16	763

HARLEM.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Weir	2	3	5	132
Hazelton	5	4	1	194
Weiderhold	0	4	6	123
Winnie	0	8	2	168
Hill	6	2	2	195
Total	13	21	16	807

FRAMES.

Standard 61 154 288 324 404 464 531 606 694 763
Harlem 71 158 250 325 399 485 553 646 729 807

Averages—Standard, 152 3-5; Harlem, 161 2-5. Scorers—J. M. Dubarry and L. A. Stuart. Umpire—M. R. Palmer.

SECOND GAME.

STANDARD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Hyams	2	5	3	161
Huson	3	6	1	183
Whaley	4	2	4	162
Dumahant	2	6	2	169
Thompson	3	3	3	188
Total	15	22	13	863

LOTUS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Lamb	3	2	5	156
Gaddis	2	4	4	147
Little	4	2	4	157
Hands	1	6	3	161
W. T. Purdy	1	3	6	129
Total	11	17	22	749

FRAMES.

Standard 92 171 239 315 401 478 568 664 760 863
Lotus 63 123 219 302 377 433 532 595 664 749

Averages—Standard, 172 3-5; Lotus, 149 4-5. Scorers—A. N. Dumahant and J. Schofield. Umpire—G. E. Smart, Jr.

THIRD GAME.

LOTUS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Lamb	2	6	2	169
Gaddis	3	4	3	159
Little	3	6	2	166
Hands	3	6	1	182
W. T. Purdy	3	6	1	187
Total	18	28	9	863

HARLEM.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Weir	1	6	3	150
Hazleton	2	5	3	158
Buck	1	3	6	127
Munn	1	1	8	112
Hill	2	5	3	163
Total	7	20	23	710

FRAMES.

Lotus 98 174 259 359 453 529 621 696 780 863
Harlem 47 124 206 269 337 400 486 553 625 710

Averages—Lotus, 172 3-5; Harlem, 142. Scorers—L. A. Stuart, G. Mederhold. Umpire—F. Gardner.

DEMPSEY'S SAD DOWNFALL.

Was Not in Condition to Meet Ryan—The Contest a Farce.

CONEY ISLAND, Jan. 18.—About 3,500 persons journeyed to Coney Island to-night to be amused by two fights and to grow wildly enthusiastic over a third. While young Frank Patterson, a white man, was dodging the long-arm blows of "Sam" Campbell, a colored boy, there was not much excitement. There was a great deal of comment on the way in which the arm of the colored youth habitually curled harmlessly around the neck of his white opponent. The boys fought eight rounds at 122 pounds, and Patterson got the decision.

The second bout was between "Johnny" Dime of Amsterdam, N. Y., and "Jerry" Marshall of Australia at catch weights. Marshall's mark on the scales was 126 pounds, while Dime tipped at 130. Marshall had a native Australian color after ten rounds of close and moderately-clever fighting. The decision was given to Dime. The damage was very slight.

There was a long wait for the big fight of the night, and the crowd cheered lustily when "Jack" Dempsey of Brooklyn and "Tommy" Ryan of Chicago stepped into the ring to fight fifteen rounds. Dempsey had in his corner "Brooklyn Jimmy" Carroll, Martin Dempsey, and Frank Patterson. Ryan's friends were "Joe" Choynski, Harry Pigeon of Chicago, and "Mick" Dunn of San Francisco. Dempsey weighed 142 pounds and Ryan 145.

The men sparred for an opening for fully a minute, and then Ryan landed two on Dempsey's head and one on his nose. Dempsey tried twice and failed.

It was plain at once that something was wrong with Dempsey. He acted like a man in a trance, and the round consisted of little else than a series of pushes.

The second was of a like nature as far as Dempsey was concerned. He could scarcely put up his hands, and was a target for Ryan, who, however, did not rush the fighting, contenting himself with putting in a hard open-hander on the face and a few in the ribs. The fight became a farce, and the crowd gave expression to its disgust by groans and hisses. "Take him off!" was the cry, as Dempsey fell, under a light blow.

Dempsey began the third round with his rushing. His blows fell short, or were easily stopped, while Ryan punched him at will. "Stop it!" yelled the crowd as Dempsey toddled aimlessly around the ring. Referee "Jim" Hurst ended the exhibition, awarded the bout to Ryan, and the disgusted crowd went away.

The crowd left the building thoroughly disgusted with the man they once fairly worshiped. It is said that Dempsey has been drinking hard ever since he came here from New-Orleans, and was drinking hard all day to-day, and did not seem to care anything about his battle with Ryan, or to realize its importance. It certainly is Dempsey's downfall.

Lieut. Lancaster's Big Score.

Company H faced the targets at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night in the competition for the Kemp Trophy. The men made a total score of 1,056. Private N. D. Lancaster made 49. This is the highest score made in the competition.

Following is the score:

Name.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Capt. C. E. Lydecker	20	20	40
Lieut. J. B. Holland	20	18	38
Private A. R. Bunnell	22	19	41
Corp. W. Blondield	22	22	44
Private W. D. McClintock	18	25	43
Private L. V. Ennis	22	20	42
Private A. E. Drake	14	28	42
Private L. A. Kenham	24	18	42
Sergt. J. A. Davidson	22	22	44
Private A. R. Angell	21	21	42
Private S. W. Ford	16	20	36
Sergt. L. J. Joscelyn	21	24	45
Corp. E. W. Lancaster	22	25	47
Private J. H. Ford	21	22	43
Corp. A. M. Pressenger	22	22	44
Corp. G. L. Hoffman	24	22	46
Private M. K. Miller	20	24	44
Private J. F. Pelham	21	23	44
Sergt. P. L. Klock	20	24	44
Sergt. J. Wotherspoon	22	22	44
Corp. R. M. Kallock	22	27	49
Private N. D. Lancaster	24	25	49
Lieut. W. J. Underwood	23	25	48
Total	509	547	1,056

GOULD WILL NOT BUILD.

He Is Glad a Syndicate Is Formed and Will Race the Vigilant.

W. K. Vanderbilt, C. O. Iselin, and E. D. Morgan were highly praised in yachting circles for their sportsmanlike action in agreeing to build a new yacht to defend the America's Cup. Yachtsmen were satisfied that everything would be done to keep the cup on this side of the Atlantic. Some, however, were hoping that Mr. Iselin would elect to have a centreboarder. Many yachtsmen here have more faith in the board than in the keel. A centreboard has always defended the cup, and if a keel boat should be built this year and beaten, the owners of that boat would never hear the last of it.

George Gould was asked yesterday if he intended to build a defender. He said: "The forming of the syndicate was a splendid thing. It was very sportsmanlike in the gentlemen who compose it. It is true I volunteered to be one of the syndicate, but I wished merely to give the matter a start. If the gentlemen mentioned wish to have an exclusive ownership of the new yacht, they have a perfect right to do it, and they have the means and the ability. I shall not build a yacht nor be part of a syndicate to build one, nor will any of my brothers. I have been requested to bring the Vigilant over, and shall do so."

This letter was sent by ex-Commodore James D. Smith to Mr. Gould:

Jan. 15, 1895.

George J. Gould, Esq., 195 Broadway, New-York:

Dear Sir: Since my interview with you I have presented your generous proposal to bring the Vigilant from England to America and have her fitted for the trial races as a cup defender in the autumn contest of 1895 at your own expense, it being your request that the New-York Yacht Club should select a committee of one or three, as they may elect, to take charge of her in the trial races and in the match, if selected to defend the cup. On behalf of my committee, I have to advise you it was accepted with great pleasure. I will add that Vice Commodore Brown and other leading officials of the New-York Yacht Club have expressed themselves to me as highly appreciating your offer, and that they will be glad to know that your intentions in this respect may be consummated.

I inclose to you the circular of the America's Cup Committee which has just been issued. I remain, very truly yours, JAMES D. SMITH.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 19.

Skating championship races at Newburg, N. Y.
Opening National Cycle Show at Madison Square Garden, 8 P. M.
Griffo-Dixon glove contest at Seaside Athletic Club, Coney Island.
Bowling.—Drug Clerks' League, at 198 Church Street.

MONDAY, JAN. 21.

Bowling.—Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Atalanta Wheelmen, at Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn.
Meeting of the Excelsior Cycle Club at 1,786 Broadway.
National Cycle Show at Madison Square Garden.
Shooting for Kemp Trophy, at Seventh Regiment Armory.
Corinthian Mosquito Fleet dinner and annual meeting, Bartholdi Hotel, at 7:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 22.

Bowling.—Brooklyn Interclub tournament.
Cycle Show at Madison Square Garden.
Annual meeting of Meadowbrook Hunt Club, Delmonico's, 4:30 P. M.
Union Boat Club annual ball, at Lenox Lyceum.
Curling.—Mitchell Medal contest, at Albany, N. Y.
Boxing bouts, at New Manhattan Club, 8 P. M.
Shooting for Kemp Trophy, at Seventh Regiment Armory.
Chess Tournament.—Manhattan vs. Staten Island Chess Club, at Staten Island.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.

Cycle Show at Madison Square Garden.
Bowling.—Tourist vs. Montauk Wheelmen, at Paterson; Atalantas vs. Union County Roadsters, at Newark; Bank Clerks' League, Academy Alleys, East Fourteenth Street.
Shooting for Kemp Trophy, at Seventh Regiment Armory.

THURSDAY, JAN. 24.

Bowling.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Bushwick, at 1,409 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Harlem Republican League.
Cycle Show at Madison Square Garden.
Annual dinner of Tourist Cycle Club, at Hotel Bartholdi, Broadway and Twenty-third Street.
Meeting of trap shooters, Astor House, 2 P. M.
Chess.—Brooklyn vs. Newark, at Brooklyn Chess Club.
Kemp Trophy shoot, at Seventh Regiment Armory.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 19 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, per steamship Allsa, (letters for Colombia and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Allsa";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chinpas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 11 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";)

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 9 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Auruna with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 3 and up to Feb. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

Parcels-post mails for the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

261 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
GENTLEMEN:
ON THE STEAMERS AUGUSTA-VICTORIA AND FURST BISMARCK, WHICH WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK JAN. 22 AND 29, FOR GENOA, ALEXANDRIA, AND PALESTINE, WE HAVE STILL A GOOD SELECTION OF ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE AT SPECIAL TOURIST RATES. IMMEDIATE APPLICATION BY WIRE NECESSARY.
THOS. COOK & SON, UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,225 BROADWAY.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE,
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot..Sat., Jan. 19, 10 AM.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Jan. 26, 6 AM
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., Feb. 2, 9 A. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 80 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE,

Britannic, Jan. 23, 7 A.M.	Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M.
*Majestic, Jan. 30, 9 A.M.	*Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 A.M.
Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M.	*Adriatic, Mch. 6, 3 P.M.
*Teutonic, Feb. 13, 9 AM.	*Teutonic, Mch. 13, 9 AM.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $60 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin of these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic and Adriatic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, Jan. 19, 1 P. M. | Campania, Feb. 9, 5 A. M.
Lucania, Jan. 26, 5:30 AM. | Umbria, Feb. 16, 11 A. M.
Etruria, Feb. 2, 10 A. M. | Auruna, Feb. 23, 4½ P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

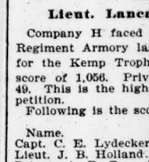
International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
Berlin, Jan. 30, 11 A. M. Paris, Feb. 6, 11 A. M.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Waesland, Jan. 26, 3 PM. Belgenland, Jan. 30, 7:30 AM.
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

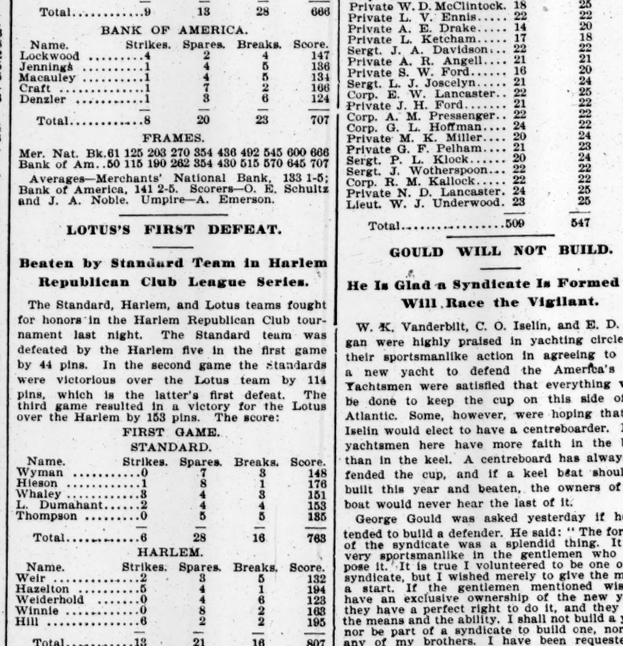
JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
BELGIC.....Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Feb. 2, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Feb. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....March 5, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN.....Monday, Jan. 21
SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, Jan. 23
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Jan. 25
Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Four times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A., W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S.F.& W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35, N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,229 Broadway, 23d Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE MIDGET.
New Pattern for '95.

Cut ⅜ size.
More of these bells used than all other makes combined.
John H. Graham & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
113 Chambers St., New-York.

Bicycles. Bicycles.

You See Them Everywhere.
1895
Columbia Bicycles, $100
HARTFORD BICYCLES, $80, $60, $50
With bicycles of our standard production at the above prices, few buyers will feel like investing in substitutes for their known and tried excellence.
The superb new machines for 1895 will be on exhibition at The New-York Cycle Show. See them.
POPE MANUFACTURING CO.,
General Offices and Factories, Hartford, Conn.
New-York Salesrooms, 12 Warren Street.
BIDWELL-TINKHAM CYCLE CO. '95 Models Steams and Tourist, $60 to $125. Renting, Storage, Lessons, Repairs. 1,674 Broadway, Cor. 52d St.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Werra	March 9	Aiglers, Naples, Genoa	
Fulda	March 23	Algiers, Naples, Genoa	
Kaiser W. II.	March 30		Genoa
Werra	April 13		Genoa
Fulda	April 27		Genoa
Kaiser W. II.	May 4		Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6A.M

MR. OSBORN NOT AROUSED

Still Spends Perhaps About $100 in His Daily Expenses.

SAYS HIS BROTHER MADE A MISTAKE

Maintains that He Had the Right to Sign the Firm's Name—Jovial and Exuberant on the Stand.

Charles S. Osborn has often boasted that he "never lost his nerve," and yesterday he certainly made good the boast.

Mr. Osborn's brother, William, on Thursday, testifying under oath, had revealed all manner of facts that, to put it mildly, reflected rather severely on Charles. The witness swore that Charles had been guilty of acts that were "next door to forgery," that he "ought to be in jail," and other cheerful things of a similar nature.

On any one of a less buoyant disposition than Charles S. Osborn these family opinions must have had a dampening effect. But they apparently glanced off harmlessly from Mr. Osborn's "nerve." In any event, he appeared yesterday for examination in the City Court as smiling, confident, and jovial as ever. He laughed gleefully at his own witticisms, joked the lawyer who examined him, made pointed remarks about the friends who owe him money, and discussed his private affairs with all the bonhomie characteristic of all former occasions when he was examined.

He cheerfully admitted that he still spent "perhaps $100 a day," which he said was supplied for his use. When his cash gives out, Mr. Osborn declared, his good times by no means end, for then, referring to his accounts, he said he "hangs 'em up."

Before the examination formally proceeded, Mr. Osborn's lawyer, Roger A. Pryor, Jr., entered a protest because he had not been notified the day before when William Osborn was examined. Mr. Pryor said:

"I did not have a chance to defend my client's interests. Serious charges were brought out against Charles S. Osborn. He certainly had authority to indorse the firm's name and had done so often. He was the head of the firm, and was put out because he was a little gay."

Mr. Osborn himself took the charges less to heart apparently. At any rate, he contented himself with saying to the reporters:

"My brother William made a mistake yesterday when he said that I had no authority to indorse notes under the firm's name. I was the senior member of John Osborn, Sons & Co., and, as such, signed checks and notes."

The witness, when examined as to the notes of the firm, said that his brother Robert was aware of his signing the papers outstanding in November, 1894, aggregating $38,000. He declared that he indorsed nearly all the notes of the firm for years.

Mr. Severance, after questions respecting the witness's business, switched around to Mr. Osborn's "friend," Mrs. Davis. Mr. Osborn said that he had not seen her since the furniture of her Thirty-ninth Street flat was sold out at auction, several days ago."

"Did you get any of the proceeds of this sale?" the lawyer demanded.

"Not a cent."

The lawyer next inquired about the present abode of Mrs. Davis. Among other things he asked:

"When she went to 116 West Eighty-fifth Street did you become responsible for the purchase of the house?"

Objected to and not answered.

"Did you pay any money to her when she was there?"

"About $300 or $400 a month."

"Nothing else?"

"Oh, sometimes," said the witness, nonchalantly.

"Ever give her any carriages?"

"Two, I think."

"What did they cost?"

"I think $400 each."

"Any horses?"

"Only two. They cost $700; that will save your asking."

"Where are you living?"

"St. James Hotel."

"Who is paying your bills there?"

"They have not been paid," said Mr. Osborn, with a laugh.

"Since you have been there, how much money have you spent a day."

"I can't tell."

"More than $10 or $15 a day?"

"Oh, yes; it might be $100," was the calm answer.

For a minute Mr. Severance was speechless. Then he asked:

"Can't you say more exactly?"

Mr. Osborn, leaning forward, said:

"If you were to go around with me, and put up as often as I do, you might know what I spent," and he gave a loud laugh.

Mr. Osborn then told of "Eddie" Smith, who owed him $5,000, and Berry Wall, who owed him $550, and Frederick Berthaud, who owed him $15,000. Berthaud, he declared, was a promoter, with an office at 52 Wall Street.

"Why did you lend him $15,000?"

"Just out of kindness—to help him promote something that would put him on his feet."

Mr. Osborn complained that he was sleepy. Mr. Severance said he would try to wake him up, but he didn't succeed to any extent, and after some further questioning the examination was adjourned until next Tuesday.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 11, original—Ex parte: In the matter of Eugene V. Debs et al., petitioners.—Stipulation of counsel as to return day of rule to show cause, and enlargement of petitioners on bail, submitted by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the United States.

No. 138—Thomas Bardon, appellant, vs. The Land and River Improvement Company.—Argued by W. C. Silverthorn and T. C. Ryan for the appellant and by A. L. Sanborn for the appellee.

No. 158—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, appellant, vs. The Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway Company et al.—Argued by George Hoadley for the appellant, and submitted by George Willard for the appellant and Wells H. Blodgett for the appellees.

Adjourned until Monday.

The day call for Monday, Jan. 21, will be as follows: Nos. 162, 164, 165, 139, 166, 167, 168, 169, 775, 424.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Daniel B. Halstead and another, as executors, &c., vs. George W. Striker, as executor, &c., appellant.—Argued by Archibald C. Sessions for the appellant; John A. Taylor for respondents.

Ann Byrne as administratrix, &c., vs. Brooklyn City Railway Company, appellant.—Argued by Matthew Hale for appellant; Isaac M. Kapper for respondent.

Joseph Bird as receiver, &c., vs. Adeline M. Merkleer and others, respondents, vs. Methodist Episcopal Churches, appellants.—Argued by Samuel Skidmore and James Otis Hoyt for appellants; T. M. Tyng and S. St. J. McCutcheon for respondents.

John J. McCaughey as administrator, &c., vs. Cunard Steamship Company, appellant.—Argued by Frank D. Sturges for appellant; George William Hart for respondent.

James Flanagan as executor, &c., vs. Patrick Fox, appellant.—Argued by Archibald C. Shenstone for appellant; J. Baldwin Hands for respondent.

Caroline L. Brown and others, appellants, vs. Charles J. Richter as executor, &c.—Argued by J. A. Dennison for appellants; Joseph E. Russell, Jr., Luke Lockwood, and George L. Rivers for respondents.

Andrew F. Sheldon vs. Andrew G. Mirick and another, executors, appellants.—Argued by E. W. Hamm for appellants; T. W. Collins, Jr., for respondent.

The calendar for Monday is Nos. 2, 68, 75, 76, 78, 81, 87, 89.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Saturday calendar called in Part III. room at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:36 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Wills for Probate—George E. Brown, Henry L. Grant, Miguel Barbarrosa.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 11, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Matter of Jones—William H. Willis. McCarty vs. Patton—Lorenzo Semple. Honigman vs. Morrison—Henry W. Sackett. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Hoyt—David Thomson. Silvester vs. Brassington, (two cases)—Frederick P. Forster. Hirsch vs. Alsdorf—Francis C. Barlow. King vs. Kennedy—William M. Hoes. Harlem River Bank vs. Breen—Joseph A. Thompson. Hoffman vs. Morris—David Thomson.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Rasch vs. Schmidt—Thomas McAdam.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Rogers vs. Pearsall—William H. Willis.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—William Rankin vs. Frances P. Miller—William R. Mason.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—George W. Palmer vs. Catherine Nugent—David B. Cahn.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...7:20	Sun sets...5:02	Moon sets...2:04	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	2:21	3:12	8:54	9:05
Governors Island	2:56	3:40	9:40	9:38
Hell Gate	4:49	5:33	11:08	11:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ailsa, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Port au Prince	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Mohawk, London	.....	.....
Seneca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Slavonia, Hamburg	.....	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
SUNDAY, JAN 20.		
Ciudad Condal, Havana	.....	10:00 A. M.
MONDAY, JAN. 21.		
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Alliance, Colon	.....	12:00 M.
City of Para, Colon	.....	12:00 M.
TUESDAY, JAN. 22.		
Augusta Victoria, Genoa	.....	.....
Fulda, Bremen	.....	6:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) Jan. 19.—Armenia, Gibraltar, Jan. 4; Britannic, Liverpool, Jan. 9; Edam, Rotterdam, Jan. 5; Foxford, Gibraltar, Jan. 8; La Bourgogne, Havre, Jan. 12; Lucania, Liverpool, Jan. 12; Monomoy, Liverpool, Jan. 5; Moskelyne, St. Lucia, Jan. 9; New-York, Southampton, Jan. 12; Ptolemy, St. Lucia, Jan. 9; Stuttgart, Bremen, Jan. 8; Thingvalla, Christiansand, Jan. 5.

SUNDAY, Jan. 20.—Buffalo, Hull, Jan. 5; Grecian, Glasgow, Jan. 5; Kansas City, Swansea, Jan. 7; Kronprins Frederick Wilhelm, Naples, Jan. 5.

MONDAY, Jan. 21.—Anchoria, Glasgow, Jan. 11; Mobile, London, Jan. 10; Nomadic, Liverpool, Jan. 11; Seguranca, Havana, Jan. 17.

TUESDAY, Jan. 22.—Advance, Colon, Jan. 14; Alene, Kingston, Jan. 17; Athos, Port au Prince, Jan. 16; Belgenland, Antwerp, Jan. 12; Persia, Hamburg, Jan. 14; Prins Mauritz, Port au Prince, Jan. 16.

Arrived—New-York, Friday, Jan. 18.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Smith, from Liverpool Jan. 9, via Queenstown 10, with mdse. and passengers to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Tallahasee, Askins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Cearense, (Br.,) Casey, Maranhan Dec. 19, with mdse. to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Croatan, Hansen, Georgetown, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Colorado, Evans, Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, West Point, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Maracaibo, Sukeforth, Maracaibo Jan. 9, with mdse. to Boulton, Bliss & Hallett. Arrived at the Bar at 11:20 A. M.

SS Oneida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Richmond, Blakeman, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Sutherland, (Br.,) Proud, Bremen Dec. 24, with sugar to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—S. W., light air, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Lizzie Henderson, for Philadelphia; El Sol, for New-Orleans; Yemassee, for Charleston and Jacksonville; State of Texas, for Brunswick, &c.; Chattahoochee, for Savannah.

Ship I. F. Chapman, for San Francisco.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on and after Jan. 31, 1895, during thick or foggy weather, a ten-inch steam whistle, recently erected at the Ludington Pierhead Range Light Station, Michigan, entrance to Ludington Harbor, Lake Michigan, will sound blasts of 8 seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of 17 seconds, thus:

Silent Interval	Blast	Silent Interval	Blast
17 sec.	3 sec.	17 sec.	3 sec.

The fog signal building is a brown corrugated iron structure, with gable roof, and stands near the outer end of the S. pier, immediately in rear of the light tower.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1894," Page 52, No. 1,822, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Northern Lakes and Rivers,, 1894," Page 83.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—SS Salisbury, (Br.,) Capt. Holdorf, from Messina Jan. 11 for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Capt. Fortmann, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from New-York Jan. 7 for Havre and Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Runic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New-York Jan. 8 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Angerton, (Br.,) Capt. Morris, sld. from Singapore for New-York yesterday.

SS Argyll, (Br.,) Capt. Williamson, from Japan and China for New-York, arr. at Suez yesterday.

SS Chicago, (Br.,) Capt. Hadaway, from New-York Dec. 28, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Guthell, (Ger.,) Capt. Dalldorf, from New-York Jan. 2, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, from New-York Jan. 4, via Halifax 9, for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, sld. from Liverpool at 5 P. M. to-day for New-York.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New-York Jan. 4 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

Excursions.

High-Class Escorted Tour to Florida.

Leaving New-York March 1.

VISITING

Jacksonville, Palatka, Ocala, Silver Springs, Ocklawaha River, St. Augustine, Rockledge, Indian River, Jupiter, Palm Beach, Lake Worth, &c., &c.

Homeward by luxurious CLYDE LINE, calling at CHARLESTON.

Inclusive rate, all necessary expenses, hotels, &c. $275

Descriptive, illustrated programme ready.

H. CAZE & SONS, Ltd.,

No. 113 Broadway, New-York.
No. 201 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
No. 204 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Proposals.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, Jan. 15, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M. Feb. 15, 1895, and then opened, for supplying the Quartermaster's stores, such as stationery, parts of lamps, rakes, horse blankets, brushes, &c., specified on schedule, giving full information, to be seen and had at this office. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof, or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the department. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked as stated on the schedule and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, D. Q. General.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., JANUARY 16, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., central standard time, February 15, 1895, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at the Quartermaster's Depot here, Dump Carts, Miscellaneous Wagon parts, Carriage Bolts, &c. Government reserves right to reject any or all proposals, and to accept the whole or any part of the articles bid for. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Wagon Parts," &c., and addressed to A. G. ROBINSON, Deputy Qr. Mr. Gen., Depot Q. M.

Business Notices.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

26th ST., 39 WEST.—Nicely-furnished rooms, with unexceptional board.

47th ST., 18 EAST.—Choice rooms; en suite or single; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; references.

62d ST., 37 EAST.—In view of the advanced time of the season, a lady with very desirable rooms and first-class table offers apartments, with board, to acceptable parties at very low rates.

71 MADISON AV.—Large single rooms, with board; references exchanged.

Furnished Rooms.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen only; handsomely-furnished second-floor rooms, en suite or separate; private bath; breakfast.

A FEW ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen at reasonable prices. THE AULIC, Broadway and 35th St.

Religious Notices.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av. and 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, a protest against Mayor Strong's encouragement to liquor dealers to open their saloons on Sundays. Addresses expected from Revs. J. A. B. Wilson, Peter Stryker, C. H. Mead, F. M. Hamlin, A. E. Kitteridge, D. J. Burrell, Geo. J. Mingins, Granvil Hunt, Stephen Merritt, J. B. English, B. B. Tyler, Mrs. Mary T. Burt, Mrs. E. B. Grannis, Miss Julia Coleman. Choice music. Miss Park, cornetist. Mr. Simonson, violinist. JOSEPH BOGARDUS, President. EDWIN GALLOWAY, Secretary.

AT THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St., Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Transfiguration"; 8 P. M., Sabbath school; 8 P. M., "Oil in the Lamp." At the morning service the Marshall memorial window will be unveiled. Tuesday and Friday evenings, stereopticon lectures on "Home Mission Fields." Wednesday evening, subject—"Our Country for Christ." Public cordially invited.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK, East 14th St. and Irving Place. REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., Will preach to-morrow and EVERY SABBATH AFTERNOON AT 4 O'CLOCK. Every seat in the house open to the public except a few specially reserved by advance application to The Christian Herald, Bible House, 4th Av. and 9th St., New-York.

A SERVICE PARTICIPATED IN BY MORE than 200 children, consisting of singing and recitations, is held every Sunday afternoon at 3:30, to which the public is invited, in the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

AT THE LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN Church, Northwest Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach; morning at 11; subject—"Christianity." Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. All are cordially invited.

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, MADison Av., Corner 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The pastor will preach at each service.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Morning prayer and sermon at 11 A. M. Evensong at 8 P. M. A one-hour service, with full choir, and sermon by Rev. A. W. Henshaw. Seats free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH 4th AV., CORNER 20th St.—Rev. Theodore C. Williams will preach 11 A. M., and at musical service 8 P. M. Sunday school, 3:30 P. M., in charge of Rev. Frederic J. Gauld, associate. The public cordially invited.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV., Corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Service and sermon Jan. 20, at 11 A. M.; subject, 4:30 P. M. Dr. Van Dyke will preach in the morning and Dr. McIlvaine in the afternoon. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

BROOKLYN FRIENDS TAKE NOTICE! MR. Ned Murphy, the popular temperance orator, at John St. M. E. Church, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons, 3 o'clock. St. Bartholomew's Mission, 42d St., 3d Av., nightly.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St.—Madison C. Peters preaches 11, "Churches: Are They Worth Their Cost?" 7:45, "The Mothers Our City Needs." All welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Dimmock, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; evening subject—"Old Testament Types of Character: 3, Jacob."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; topic—"Growing in Grace." At 8 P. M., service in interests of International and New-York Sunday School Associations. Addresses by Rev. John Hall, D. D.; Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D.; Mr. H. F. Jacobs of Chicago, Hon. Lewis Miller of Ohio, and Dr. Burrell.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. John Hutchins will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th St., West of 8th Av.—William Lloyd, pastor, will preach morning and evening; morning, "Men with Beams in Their Own Eyes Looking for Splinters in Their Brother's"; evening, lectures on "Perversions of Atheism Refuted by the Facts of History"; subject—"Influence of Christianity on Art, Music, Architecture, &c."

Special programme of music created by Christian ideas. Solos and quartet. Strangers cordially welcomed.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

FIRST CHURCH, 121st St., Near 3d Av.—Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SECOND CHURCH, 123d St. and Lenox Av.—Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; evening topic, "The Heroism of Endurance."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av., Corner 45th St.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "The Hidden Truth in the Doctrine of Endless Punishment"; 7:45 P. M., subject, "Morality in Prevention—III. Intemperance," and the Problem of Intemperance." All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 42d St. and Madison Av. Rev. E. Walpole Warren, D. D., rector. 8:30 A. M., holy communion. 11, morning service, 7:45, evening service. with holy communion. Sermon by Rev. M. G. Sermon by the rector. Thompson, M. A.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH AV., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion. 11 A. M., morning prayer; sermon by the Right Rev. Dr. Courtney, Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. 4 P. M., choral evensong; sermon by the rector.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Sunday, Jan. 20, 4 o'clock, Musical service. Stabat Mater, by Rossini. Sub Tuum, by St. Saens.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—9:40 A. M., Sunday school; 11 A. M., preaching, "Superstitions"; 8 P. M., young people's meeting.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, SEATS FREE. 5th Av. and 10th St. 9 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning service; 4 P. M., musical service; 8 P. M., evening service. Rev. PERCY S. GRANT, Rector.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK Av. and 34th St.—Services at 11 A. M.; subject, "Wise Master Builders." Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St., Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., Rector.—Morning services at 11 A. M. Afternoon, 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

EXODUS CLUB.—Ursula N. Gestefeld, President. Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at 29 West 26th St. Subject—"Soul Food for Soul Growth."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 TO 10 West 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school; at 11 A. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor; at 7:45 P. M., preaching by Rev. E. B. Chivers, D. D. Week-day service, Friday evening. All are welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5 th AV. and 12th St., Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. H. H. Jessup, D. D., of Syria, will preach. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—The pastor, Rev. Dr. Davies, will preach to-morrow at 11 and 8; morning subject, "The Saloon and the Sabbath"; evening subject, "A Remarkable Ministry."

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 20th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN, 57-59 WEST 46th St.—Services 10, 11, and 4. A prompt and cordial hospitality extended to all.

KING'S DAUGHTERS PLEASE COME TO St. Bartholomew's Mission every night this week but Saturday, to hear Ned Murphy, temperance orator. King's Daughters' singing circle, Tuesday. Orchestral organ. Miss Wray, singing evangelist. Personal testimonies.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will officiate. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Chapel services Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, (at 73d St.)—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. on "Christ Satisfies." 8 P. M., Murphy temperance meeting. Seats free. All welcome.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHington Square South. Pastor, Edward Judson.—Sunday services, 10:45 and 7:30. Evangelistic service every night, except Saturday, 7:30. Preaching alternately by Mr. Judson, Mr. Bruce, Rev. Theodore Helsig. Mr. and Mrs. Wood will sing Tuesday and Friday. Mrs. Anderson of Marble Collegiate Church choir Monday and Thursday. Violin music Wednesday.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St.—Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor, will preach morning at 11, evening at 8; evening sermon, "The Sabbath and the Saloon." Union Bible class Saturday evening at 8.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St., Rev. Sylvester F. Jones, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching by the Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews; 8 P. M., preaching by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

NED MURPHY, FAMOUS TEMPERANCE evangelist; Col. Hadley, Miss Wray, Creole Quartet, and church choir, conduct revival services Sunday evening, at Madison Av. Presbyterian Church, 53d St. Last night there. Nightly next week at St. Bartholomew's Mission, 42d St., 3d Av. Afternoon meetings at 3 in Old John St. Church.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENBORgian,) East 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school, with adult classes, 9:30. Services at 11 o'clock; subject—"The Conditions of Discipleship."

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADison Av., Northeast Corner 73d St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. John E. Bushnell, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, Corner West 73d St.—Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and the Rev. S. B. Rossiter, D. D., will preach at 4 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 127th St., Rev. George R. Van De Water, D. D., Rector; Rev. Gouv'r Morris Wilkins, Assistant.—Services, holy communion, 8 A. M.; vespers, with address to children, 4 P. M.; other services, with sermons, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Special musical services, first Sunday evening of month. Everybody made welcome.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40th ST. —Low mass, 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10, (German;) solemn mass, (Sacred Heart, Gounod,) 11 A. M.; vespers and adoration, 4:30; sermon, 8 P. M. Fr. Ritchie will preach morning and evening; subjects—"A Half Hour's Silence" and "Entering Upon Our Catholic Inheritance."

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Jan. 20, 1895, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject—"A Critique of Socialism from the Ethical Point of View." All interested are invited.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, WEST 76TH St., Near Columbus Av.—Rev. George W. Miller, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Philanthropy of Jesus," and at 7:45 P. M. on "Looking Up." Sunday school at 2:30 P. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10th ST. AND 2d Av.—Sunday, Jan. 20, 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon. Dr. Rylance, rector; Rev. Richard Cobden, minister.

ST. ANDREW'S BROTHERHOOD MEN! INvited to meet at St. Bartholomew's Chapter and hear Mr. Ned Murphy, temperance orator, Thursday evening. St. Bartholomew's Mission, 42d St., 3d Av. Afternoons at John St. M. E. Church.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 5th Av., Corner of 20th St., Rev. A. J. Palmer, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor. Strangers are cordially invited.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Service in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

T. DE WITT TALMAGE Will preach to-morrow and EVERY SABBATH AFTERNOON AT 4 O'CLOCK In the NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC, E. 14th ST. Every seat in the house open to the public except a few specially reserved by advance application to The Christian Herald, Bible House, 4th Av. and 9th St., New-York.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—Rev. F. Hyatt Smith of Cambridge, Mass., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D., will lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

WEST SIDE FRIEND! TAKE CROSS-TOWN or Boulevard cars to hear Ned Murphy, the great temperance orator, nightly this week at St. Bartholomew's Mission, 42d St., 3d Av. Come at 7:30 to secure seats.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young woman as thoroughly-competent chambermaid and seamstress; highly recommended by last employer. Lewis, 108 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a trustworthy American girl as chambermaid and assist with other work; willing and obliging; best city references. 300 West 40th St.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID.—Family going abroad desires situation for their chambermaid; assist with sewing; also girl as laundress and general work. 11 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and WAITress.—In small family; excellent city reference. A. M., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—118 East 37th St., from 10 to 12.

Cooks.

COOK — KITCHENMAID — SECOND MAN.—A lady going to Europe desires to place her cook and kitchenmaid, also a second man, all of whom she can highly recommend. Call, between 10 and 11, at 44 West 57th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as experienced cook and excellent baker; permanent place a short distance in the country; best references from last employer. H. N., 214 West 27th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe desires to place an Alsacian as good plain cook. Apply at 628 5th Av., on Friday and Saturday mornings, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; makes all kinds of soups, entrées, desserts; excellent baker; best city reference. K., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young Protestant woman as good cook and laundress; personal city reference. 200 West 25th St.; ring once.

COOK.—First-class; competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to do plain washing; best city reference. 324 East 31st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—First-class; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. D., 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook; all branches of English and French cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—In a small private family; English; no washing; or working housekeeper in bachelors' apartments; best reference; city preferred. M. B., 329 8d Av.

COOK.—By a refined North German Protestant as good, competent cook; city references. 320 West 49th St., second floor; car fare to return.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; city or country; daily or monthly; best reference. 241 East 42d St., first floor.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best city references. 148 East 40th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; best city reference; wages, $40; at liberty Saturday, Jan. 19. 25 West 48th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; does not need kitchenmaid; best city reference. 15 West 28th St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable Protestant woman as plain cook, washer, and ironer; best references. D. A., 159 East 47th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as cook and laundress; has good city reference. 200 West 25th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; the best of city references. 147 East 50th St.

COOK.—By a German girl as cook; first-class references; wages, $25. 514 West 48th St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook by the week or month; excellent references. 300 1st Av.

COOK.—By a girl as cook and assist with washing. 62 West 36th St., present employer's.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to work the first part of the week; good laundress; can do any kind of work; good city reference. M. S., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By excellent laundress and cleaner, work by the day or week; best reference. Johnson, 7 Jane St.; three bells.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Elegant cutter and fitter; $3 a day or at home; perfect fit guaranteed; velvet, silk, or cloth suits made in one week for $10; fancy waists,

SONS OF PATRIOTS DINE

Gen. Miles and Admiral Gherardi Guests of Honor.

SPEECH OF WELCOME BY MR. DEPEW

Third Annual Banquet of the Society of the American Revolution—Responses to Patriotic Toasts.

The third annual banquet of the New-York State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was given at Delmonico's last night, in celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Cowpens, and in honor of Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, and Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, United States Navy.

The banquet hall in which the members of the society and their guests, 250 in all, sat down to dinner, was handsomely decorated with American and French flags.

Chauncey M. Depew, the President of the society, presided, and seated with him at the table of honor were Gen. Miles, Rear Admiral Gherardi, Gen. Horace Porter, the General President of the national society; ex-Gov. Hugh S. Thompson of South Carolina, Admiral Henry Erben, United States Navy; the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, United States Army; Gen. Alexander S. Webb, President of the College of the City of New-York; Commodore Montgomery Sicard, United States Navy; Prof. A. M. Wheeler, J. Creighton Webb, Elbridge S. Brooks, the Rev. C. C. Tiffany, and Gov. Urban A. Woodbury of Connecticut.

Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson had accepted the invitation, but owing to the illness of his daughter he was unable to be present.

Among others present were Gen. Thomas Wilson, United States Army; Robert B. Roosevelt, Judge Roger A. Pryor, Judge Calvin E. Pratt, John H. Starin, Gen. Howard Carroll, Levi E. Coe, Gen. Henry L. Burnett, John A. Sleicher, Colgate Hoyt, Charles H. Knox, President of the Board of Education; Horace C. Du Val, John C. Calhoun, Gen. George S. Greene, Chancellor MacCracken of the University of the City of New-York, Gen. D. N. Couch, Gen. W. S. Worth, ex-Postmaster General James, Prof. H. H. Boyesen, Ellis H. Roberts, Dr. Lyman Abbott, W. H. Peckham, Major W. L. Cushing, Dr. Joseph Hasbrouck, Gen. G. F. Butterfield, United States Army; Capt. George A. Armes, United States Army; Col. W. C. Church, Charles R. Miller, C. F. Houghton, Walter S. Logan, Capt. Hugh R. Garden, E. Fellows Jenkins, Prof. W. H. Munro, John R. Van Wormer, Ethan Allen, Edward Payson Cone, and Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle.

Just before the speechmaking was begun a number of women took seats in the music gallery, and among them were Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Henry Hall, Miss Virginia Houghton of Boston, Mrs. Charles A. Deshon, Mrs. Charles H. Nettleton, Mrs. Judge Beardsley, Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, Mrs. M. B. Martin, Mrs. Ledoux, Mrs. Ira B. Stewart, and Mrs. Edward H. Hall.

After the dinner had been disposed of and the cigars lighted, Mr. Depew made the address of welcome. He said:

"The New-York Society of the Sons of the American Revolution takes great pleasure in welcoming this evening its friends and its guests. We perform one of the duties assumed by our organization in bringing together the past and the present.

"We celebrate the anniversary of a battle of the Revolutionary War where the victory was of momentous consequence to the fortunes of the patriot cause. In connection with that event our sentiment is 'The Army and Navy,' which are represented here by two of their most distinguished living members. Men may live and men may die, but the defenders of liberty go on forever. The heroes of Cowpens long since went to their account; the heroes of the infant American Navy are part of almost ancient history. But both army and navy continue with each succeeding generation to be the worthy descendants of these distinguished sires."

Mr. Depew then explained the origin of the "Cowpens," and gave a glowing description of the battle of Cowpens and the good results which came from this victory, which was achieved against great odds. He continued:

"It is well for New-Yorkers to remember that, while great battles were fought and great events transpired in all the others of the thirteen colonies, the storm centre never moved from our State. Here, from the beginning to the end of the struggle, was the crucial contest. To command the line of the Hudson was the one aim of the British War Office, of the British Admiralty, and of the British commanders on this continent. Once possessed of the line of the Hudson, the colonies would have been hopelessly divided and could have been crushed in detail.

"New-York was not only the field for the exercise of British strategy, not only the State for whose conquest campaigns elsewhere were planned to draw away the American forces, but from New-York the commanding genius of Alexander Hamilton, that unequaled original intelligence of that period, and creative mind unsurpassed in any period, gave to the Constitution of the United States and to our system of government that elasticity with stability which has secured its perpetuity.

"It is an agreeable thought and a hopeful sign that the idea of patriotic societies should have originated upon the golden coast of California, and in the City of San Francisco. The size of our Republic, the extent of its territory, and the diversity of its interests have caused the pessimists to fear its ultimate breaking up or the falling off of its distant members. The formation of this society in San Francisco in 1876 and the vigorous societies that exist in Minnesota and in other Western States all show that the pioneers of American progress are the descendants of revolutionary patriots.

"Whatever may have been our differences, however acute our political divisions, however fearful and bloody our contest over an idea, the common ancestry, the common heritage in the glorious past, a common descent from the demigods of the Revolution, who secured independence for the United States and established within them the spirit and the essence of liberty, keep the sleep of the people in the new States and in the old, on the Pacific coast and among the woods of Maine, on the Atlantic and along the lakes, true to the music of the Union, and cause them to march together for higher ideals under the same glorious flag.

"Until the study of the origin of the American Republic, and of the men and events of the Continental Congress, of the Continental Army, and of the Revolutionary period had been revived, mainly by these patriotic associations within the last two years, there had grown to be a lamentable ignorance among even our educated people upon these great and important subjects. I have been told the story of a law student who was very bitter against the editor of The Tribune because of his absolution proclivities, who, being asked by his examiners to name the man who, in a great crisis of the country's history, came near betraying the Republic to the enemy, promptly answered, 'Horace Greeley.' He was nearly related to that candidate for the ministry at our Theological Seminary in New-York who was asked by my pastor, who was one of the examiners, if he could name a character in history who, without wearing a crown, had yet had such influence in the public affairs of his time that his career had fostered and encouraged the liberal revolt, the benefits of which we were enjoying. The student hesitating, the examiner suggested Oliver, thinking Cromwell would follow, whereupon the student answered: 'Yes, I know; Oliver Bunner Teall.' We sometimes idealize too much, according to our critics, the knowledge our forefathers had of the ideas and purposes for which they fought.

"A member of one of our sister societies, the Massachusetts one, recently told a story which illustrates that every soldier of the Revolutionary Army knew the great principle for which he was struggling and sacrificing, however little he might have cared for the details. This soldier had been marched to Bunker Hill and was nearly one hundred years of age at the time the conversation occurred. He was asked if he left his farm and fought at Bunker Hill because of the stamp tax. He said: 'No; I never saw a stamp.' 'Was it because of the tea?' 'No; we had no tea; it was all thrown in the harbor.' 'Was it because of the glorious principles of Sidney and Hampden which you had read and absorbed?' 'No, for I had never either read or absorbed them.' 'Then, why did you go to Bunker Hill, or fight, or risk your life, or become wounded?' 'Because I was born free and meant to die free.' That was the essence of the Revolutionary War; that is the spirit of American liberty; that is the fundamental principle of our institutions.

"Our special subjects to-night are the army and the navy. Every nation of recorded time has had its army and its navy. In every country both of them have had their glory tarnished by some dishonor. With the exception of Arnold, who was simply a commander of a post, the American Army is absolutely free from the stain of cowardice or treason from George Washington to Gen. Miles. The American Navy has never had upon its quarterdeck an officer unfaithful to his flag or his commission, an officer who was unequal to the responsibilities placed upon him, an officer who in an emergency did not rise to the full height of heroism and naval genius, from Paul Jones to Admiral Gherardi.

"American valor, American pluck, American aptitude for emergencies, American resources in difficulties, American inability to understand defeat or despair, have been the inspirations of our soldiers and our sailors. Mad Anthony Wayne, storming the breastworks at Stony Point, Ethan Allen capturing Ticonderoga in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress, Morgan at Cowpens, Washington at Monmouth, and a thousand other glorious memories cluster about the past. Lee surrendered at Appomattox, but it was the surrender of Americans to Americans after each had demonstrated that under equal conditions the spirit of American manhood was unconquerable. The cause of the fight eliminated and the great commander extending with his parole his hand, his heart, and his honor, brought and knit together under a common flag and within the protection of the same institutions the warriors of yesterday.

"To-day, to-morrow, and forever we know no North, no South, no East, no West; we know only this great Republic of the United States, and that the proudest title which can be borne by a human being is that of the American citizen."

The toast to "The United States Army" was then given, and was responded to by Gen. Miles. After reviewing the causes which led to the French and Indian war and the War of the Revolution, he said:

I am greatly honored by being the guest of this society. An organization like this designs to commemorate a heroic ancestry and cannot but be stirring and healthful to patriotism and public spirit.

In this hurry age of rapid progression it is well to study the virtues and deeds of an age of trials and dangers, to emulate the unselfish devotion of those who established the foundations of the Republic, and to resolve anew that those foundations shall not be overthrown.

A reunion like this has its uses, and I would not ignore its value in this respect. But unless the organization has a higher social significance, it is poor indeed. Its higher mission is to assist in keeping alive the spirit of the true Americanism that animated the men of '76, to hand down untarnished to future generations the institutions founded by our fathers.

I wish to express the hope that when the hour of trial and danger comes, as come again it will, the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will spring to the bugle call with a resolve as that of the men whose memory we honor to-night.

Rear Admiral Gherardi, in response to the toast "The United States Navy," said:

Only a short time since, having arrived at the venerable age of sixty-two years, the statutes of the country placed me on the retired list. My service extended over nearly half a century, during which time I have seen many and great changes in our country.

There is one thing I am sorry to say which has not increased and multiplied in these years of progress. I refer to the fact that the American flag is no more seen floating over merchant ships in foreign ports, competing with, and successfully, for its share of the carrying trade of the world. I know of no more beautiful sight than when, on the high seas, we formerly met a fine clipper ship, covered with canvas from deck to truck, and knew at a glance that she was a Yankee vessel without waiting for the flag to be hoisted. We have no clippers or any representative of them. The American flag does not fly over steamers in foreign ports.

I sincerely trust that we have seen the dead low-water mark of this state of affairs, and that the future has something better in store for us. I have my views as to what should be done in this matter, but perhaps silence is the better part for me to pursue, as it is one of the political questions now before the country.

If we are to wait until war is declared before we begin to build armored vessels or commerce destroyers, then we will find ourselves in just about the same condition that China was in on the declaration of war by Japan. In fact, I might say in a still worse condition, for China did have ships, but had no personnel. We have got the personnel, but not the ships. Should any person undertake to construct one of the modern armored vessels in less than eighteen months or two years, or a commerce destroyer in about the same time, he would find that he had undertaken more than he could accomplish. It seems to me that if the possession of a powerful armament causes the desire on the part of the possessor to use them, then, on the other side, the absence of them lays one liable to attack.

In the earlier stages of our history we became the great carrying nation of the world. Do you suppose that we would have had the war of 1812 if we had had a navy sufficient to maintain our rights? We have no mail steamers suitable for commerce destroyers. The sooner we do something to improve this condition the better it will be for us.

The toast to "The Sister Services" was responded to by Gen. Horace Porter. "The Battle of Cowpens" was the theme of ex-Gov. Hugh S. Thompson's speech. Prof. A. M. Wheeler spoke for "Lafayette," and the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot on "National Character." "The Making of Young Americans" was the subject of a speech by Elbridge S. Brooks. After his speech, the proceedings were brought to a close.

THE SHEA FAMILY SORELY STRICKEN

Death of the Former Chief Justice of the Marine Court and His Son.

The funeral of George Shea, once Chief Justice of the old Marine Court, was held yesterday in the Church of the Annunciation, West Fourteenth Street.

The streamer of crape on the door of the family residence was not removed when the funeral cortège started. The sombre emblem was left to signify that death had not departed from the house. Within, the widow was mourning at the bier of her son, George, Jr., who had died shortly after midnight.

A complication of pneumonia and heart trouble was the cause of the son's death. He was thirty-seven years old and a musical composer and a member of the New-York Athletic Club and other organizations. Arrangements for his funeral have not yet been made.

The only other children left are Miss Mary Shea, who lives at home, and Mrs. Glidden, who lives in Putney, Vt.

Mrs. Shea is prostrated with grief by the double affliction.

The pall bearers were Cornelius Vanderbilt, John D. Jones, Prof. Drisler, Delos McCurdy, George S. Green, Jr., Henry G. Wisner, Roswell L. Colt, Charles Wisner, B. S. Murray, Jr., and ex-Chief Justice C. P. Daly. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Dr. Seabury.

Got Judgment for $31,361.91.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 18.—A judgment by default for $31,361.91 was recorded in the Circuit Court to-day in favor of Horace S. Miller and against Joanna C. Lister. The latter is the executrix of the late Alfred Lister, who was one of the founders of the Lister Agricultural Chemical Works of this city.

Mr. Miller bought 225 shares of the stock of the Lister Works several years ago, paying $200 a share. E. C. Hay afterward made a proposition to buy out the corporation at the rate of $101 a share, but he would not purchase any of the stock unless he could get the block held by Mr. Miller.

Mr. Miller was not willing to sell for $101, and finally Alfred Lister agreed to take the 225 shares back at the price originally paid for them. In this transaction Mr. Miller received something over $22,000 cash and notes for the balance. The judgment now obtained is for the unpaid balance with interest.

Ridgewood's Grand Assembly.

The Entertainment Committee of the Ridgewood Club, Ridgewood, N. J., has arranged for a grand assembly ball in the auditorium of its clubhouse on Feb. 21, which will be the social event of the season.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MR. SAGE VERY EVASIVE

Wards Off Direct Answers to the Questions of Lawyer Choate.

SPEAKS SO HE COULD NOT BE HEARD

Says, Among Other Things, that He Thought Laidlaw Could See Both Ways—The Case Not Yet Finished.

Joseph H. Choate was disgusted yesterday. For the first time in his life he had met, in the person of Russell Sage, a foil to his finest arts in cross-examination.

Not that Mr. Sage replied in kind to Mr. Choate's sharp questions. Not in the least. The dean of Wall Street didn't say a single sharp or even smart thing all day, while Mr. Choate was at his keenest. Mr. Sage simply refrained from giving, by any chance, a direct answer to any question.

He was threatened by the cross-examiner and warned by the court, but, in spite of threats and warnings, he kept serenely on his way. When he was driven too closely, he found refuge in sinking his voice so low that nobody could hear him, and having reaching a pitch where his tones were inaudible, he wandered on amiably for ten or fifteen minutes at a time, while Mr. Choate, metaphorically, tore his hair.

"What are you talking about?" Mr. Choate would ask, in despair.

"Why, I am explaining things to the jury," Mr. Sage replied, cheerfully, with a benign look at everybody, and then he would talk on again, his voice more inaudible than ever.

Mr. Sage was up for a continuation of his cross-examination in the suit brought against him by William R. Laidlaw to recover $50,000 damages for injuries sustained in the Norcross dynamite explosion that wrecked Mr. Sage's office.

The prospect of seeing Mr. Choate drag the Wall Street millionaire over the gridiron caused a great crush at the Court House, and the people poured in at such a rate that Justice Patterson, who presided at the trial, ordered the doors to be closed, leaving a struggling mass outside in the corridors. The crowd hung around all day, waiting for a chance to get in.

Thanks to Mr. Sage's manner of meeting Mr. Choate's queries, those outside did not miss much, while those inside grew almost as weary at times as did Mr. Choate himself. Mr. Sage began at the very outset of the hearing to foil Mr. Choate's best efforts.

The lawyer wanted to know if Mr. Sage had read a certain article in a morning newspaper. It seemed an innocent question enough, but Mr. Sage scented danger. For over half an hour Mr. Choate kept at him, and the witness religiously evaded a direct answer. Finally, with a groan, Mr. Choate stopped.

"Do you withdraw the question, Mr. Sage?" asked Col. James, Mr. Sage's counsel.

"Yes, I withdraw the question," said Mr. Choate, with much feeling, "but don't you call me Sage, if you please. I won't stand it."

Everybody except Col. James and Mr. Sage laughed.

"When Norcross handed you the letter," asked Mr. Choate of Mr. Sage later on, "didn't you know you were in the presence of a dangerous lunatic?"

"I thought he was a crank."

"What's the difference between a lunatic and a crank?"

"A crank," said Mr. Sage impressively, "is a man with one idea." As he spoke he pointed his finger, and Mr. Choate demanded:

"Why do you point to me?"

The answer was lost in laughter.

Mr. Sage had been on the stand an hour and a half, and he had not given one direct answer to any leading question put to him.

"You are not going to dodge my question by making speeches," finally declared Mr. Choate, and Justice Patterson told the witness to cut his answer short.

Mr. Choate wanted to know which way Laidlaw was facing at the time of the explosion. Mr. Sage had given two different answers, and Justice Patterson took a hand.

"Now, Mr. Sage, pay attention," said the Justice. "I want you to state distinctly which way Laidlaw was facing."

Mr. Sage murmured for some moments and finally said he thought Laidlaw could see both ways, at which Mr. Choate gave him up in disgust.

Then the clothes worn by Mr. Sage at the time of the explosion were produced.

"How long had you worn these clothes at the time of the explosion," said Mr. Choate.

"About three weeks."

"Didn't you swear at the last trial that you had them three years?"

"There's such an assortment," pleaded Mr. Sage.

"Assortment?" said Mr. Choate. "Do you mean to say you have an assortment of these things?" and he held up the ragged clothes. Mr. Sage said he had.

Col. James conducted the redirect examination, and Mr. Sage swore that all the holes in the clothes corresponded with wounds on his person made by flying missiles.

"Did you get $1,000 or any other sum from Mr. Kendall for placing the contract for printing the elevated railway tickets?" asked Col. James, after dropping the clothing and taking up the testimony of Mr. Kendall.

"No, Sir," said the witness.

Then Mr. Choate started in. He showed Mr. Sage the books of the Kendall Bank Note Company.

"What does this mean—'June 2, 1887, commissions to R. S., $1,000?'"

Mr. Sage did not answer.

Col. James objected. Mr. Choate started again:

"What does that $1,000 commission mean?"

"Well," said Mr. Sage slowly, "when I had the engravings of the company listed on the Stock Exchange Mr. Kendall gave me $1,000 without any solicitation on my part. He just gave it to me."

"Then you took $1,000 of the company's money for doing nothing for the company?"

"No; it was Mr. Kendall's money."

Frank Robinson of Bayonne, N. J., a broker's clerk, who was injured in the explosion, was the next witness, being called in Mr. Sage's behalf. On cross-examination he tried Mr. Choate's feelings almost as much as Mr. Sage himself. With the greatest calmness Robinson repudiated whole reams of testimony he had given at the previous trials, and when Mr. Choate got angrily sarcastic, Robinson smiled and said, "I guess I testified that way, but I was mistaken."

The case will go on Monday at 10:30.

The Sheriff's Accounts All Right.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 18.—The investigation into the county affairs was continued to-day. It was shown that the Sheriff's accounts were all right, but it was brought out that no bids were made for coal contracts, that the prices ranged from $4.50 to $5.50 per ton, and that the Directors' brothers furnished the coal.

It was also shown that Overseer of the Poor Farm Anderson only received $8 from Freeholder Mulvey for taking a patient to the insane asylum, Mulvey charging the county $15, and $2 for his day's work.

The Excise Board Complains.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 18.—The Board of Excise at its meeting last night adopted a resolution calling the attention of Mayor Rankin to the violations of the Sunday law by saloon keepers, and requesting him to instruct the Chief of Police strictly to enforce the law.

The board also denounces the saloon men for selling to minors, and suggests that the police stop children when seen carrying beer through the streets on Sunday, and ascertain who supplied them with it.

Stores closed at six.

3500 ulsters at $15.

Every one we've got in our stores — big men's, ordinary men's, young men's (14 years up).

Shaggy beaver, chinchilla, frieze (Irish or American)—used to be $35, $30, $25, $22, $20, $18.

It hasn't been a good ulster season so far, and we don't want to keep 'em too long.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

JOVEITE, THE NEW EXPLOSIVE

THOUGH DESIGNED TO SUPPLANT DYNAMITE, IT IS AMIABLE.

It Was So Amiable, Indeed, at Union Hill that When It Went Off It Left Two Holes Just Where They Were.

UNION HILL, N. J., Jan. 18.—Joveite is a new thing in explosives. It is soft to the touch, of blonde complexion, and good-natured. It is designed to supplant dynamite, and, according to its inventor, it possesses many qualities which that excitable and quick-tempered substance has not.

Joveite, on the contrary, is tranquil and patient. Nothing disturbs its even temper except a detonator. Children can play with it. With a tremendous latent energy, its projectors say, it combines a disposition so gentle that one can heap almost any indignity upon it without fear of resentment.

Dr. J. E. Blomer of Washington, D. C., invented it, and Prof. C. E. Munroe of the same city took out a patent on the substance and gave it a local habitation and a name. He called it joveite, and that was thought a very good name for it to be known by.

A quantity of it was manufactured, and to-day, upon invitation of William McMurtrie, a number of people assembled on the Boulevard, where a test of the explosive was to be made. At a street corner a sewer was in course of construction, and it was upon some hindering rocks that the joveite was to wreak its strength.

Among those who came to look were the patentee and his assistants, Dr. Z. T. Emory of Brooklyn, Mr. Tedcastle, representatives of several dynamite manufacturers, Mr. Brewster of the Metallic Cap Company, and a number of others interested in high explosives.

Henry McGivner has the contract for blasting a sewerway through the thoroughfare, and it was in that ragged trench that the joveite was to give an illustration of its power.

Previous to that test the representatives of the Joveite Manufacturing Company showed the gentler side of the explosive's nature. One man emptied a cartridge upon the snow and dropped a lighted match on the jaundiced pile. Some Italian laborers were standing near. They vacated the spot with great suddenness.

There was no cause for fear, however. The mixture burned slowly and did no harm. Another cartridge was ignited, and the laborers came back to look. Then a man spread some joveite on a rock and pounded it with other joveite. The mixture submitted and gave no sign. Nor was its serenity disturbed when a pistol ball was fired through one of the cartridges.

The tests satisfied everybody that joveite was perfectly safe to handle, and then sixteen cartridges were rammed down into a fourteen-foot hole, which had been drilled into the trap rock.

A detonator, the only thing capable of setting the explosion off, was attached to the charge, and then another hole was loaded in the same way.

The two charges were then tamped. Both were situated at the bottom of the deep sewerway. Not knowing the amount of latent power stored up in those thirty-two cartridges, the foreman thought it advisable to guard against any potential shower of rocks by placing a number of heavy logs over the excavation. About twenty of these were placed so as to head off any irruption of stones and earth, and then the signal that all was ready was given.

The onlookers lost no time in giving the joveite plenty of space to operate in. They retreated to neighboring eminences, and in obedience to the warning "further back," sought spots still more remote.

Then there was a moment of painful silence. The electrician touched the button, but the crash of matter and the wreck of worlds did not come. An investigation was instituted. It was found that the wire had been broken. Another connection was made and the people, growing nervous under suspense, fled still further away.

When all had found places of safety, another electric spark was sent to the quiet joveite.

Poof! There was a faint, scarcely audible sound, and a quantity of smoke curled lazily from the logs. The refugees got from behind houses and walked boldly to the scene. The logs were hurriedly cast aside, and two empty holes, looking just as they had before being charged, stared blankly into the empty sky.

"What did it do?" asked a reporter of the man in charge of the sewer workers.

"Nawthin'."

A. M. RITCHIE TAKEN TO BLOOHINGDALE

Declared Insane by Drs. Allan McL. Hamilton and Allen Fitch.

James M. Ritchie of 15 East Thirty-first Street appeared before Justice Simms in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, to ask for the commital of his brother, Arthur M. Ritchie of 225 West Twenty-second Street, to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, for inquiry as to his sanity.

No action was taken by Justice Simms, however, because Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, who was one of the two physicians upon whose complaint the young man was to be committed, presented the justice with commitment papers signed by Justice McAdam of the Superior Court, assigning him to Bloomingdale Asylum. He was at once taken to the asylum.

A. M. Ritchie is not very well known in this city, having spent the greater part of his life in Boston. He has been in receipt of an income, and has had no business occupation. His brother, James, is very well known in this city. He is a member of the Knickerbocker Club, and is a Director of the Broadway cable railroad.

A. M. Ritchie has been acting in a strange manner for the past year, his friends say. Drs. Hamilton and Allen Fitch were both consulted and pronounced him insane.

George F. Stone's Will.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 18.—The will of the late George F. Stone has been admitted to probate. It bequeaths to each of his two daughters by his first marriage, Margaretta C., and Emma D., $100,000 absolutely, and the rest of his estate is given to his widow Georgiana C. Mrs. Stone and her brother, John D. Wood are named as executors. The whole value of the estate is about $1,000,000.

The Prisco Murder Trial.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 18.—The trial of Arace and Spina, accused of murdering Antonio Prisco, the New-York padrone, near Franklin Park, last Spring, was continued to-day. It is thought that unless the prosecution has stronger evidence than has yet been submitted, the men will be acquitted. The defense will doubtless try to prove that Prisco was a victim of the Mafia Society.

PHENIX Insurance Company,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Statement January 1, 1895.

ASSETS:

Cash in Banks and Office		$522,354.57
United States Bonds, New-York City Bonds, Bank, Railroad, and other Stocks and Bonds,	Market Value..	3,782,345.00
Bonds and Mortgages		126,050.00
Interest and Rents due and accrued		15,205.88
Premiums in course of collection (Net)		505,320.48
Real Estate (Market Value)		399,000.00
		$5,350,275.93

LIABILITIES:

Cash Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund for Unearned Premiums	3,627,392.90
Reserve for Unpaid Losses and all other Claims	316,523.45
Net Surplus	406,359.58
	$5,350,275.93

New-York Office, 47 Cedar St.

The Sunday Times.

It is the invariable custom of THE SUNDAY TIMES to give attention to subjects of the most intimate and personal interest to its numberless readers. Following this habit, it has been deemed advisable to take under consideration the problem of domestic service, that is, the problem of servants and housekeeping. With the solution of that problem in view, interviews will be printed to-morrow with a large number of prominent people who have consented to give details of their experiences in this line of endeavor. Among those whose opinions will make up this "symposium" are Lady Somerset, Mrs. Russell Sage, Grace Dodge, Mrs. Walter Lester Carr, Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mrs. John Hall, Mrs. Arthur Brooks, Mrs. Robert S. MacArthur, Mrs. Parkhurst, Mrs. W H. Schieffelin, and Mrs. Robert Hoe.

This, of course, will be only one feature of the greatest of Sunday newspapers. What some of the others are is indicated by the following selections from the almost numberless articles that will illuminate the many pages of Sunday's TIMES:

Revolt in Corea Grows.

Tonghak rebels burn villages and slaughter men and women. Tax officials burned to death.

Liederkranz to Celebrate.

Already planning for its fiftieth anniversary in 1897. The oldest singing society in town.

The Vital School Topic.

Its interest for women should be of first importance. Mothers and the public schools.

Soldier and President.

Distinguished career of Marshal Floriano Vieira Peixoto. Brazil is deeply in his debt.

The regular departments, too, should receive attention, and do, as follows:

BOOK REVIEWS.

A page of The Sunday Times is always given up to consideration of the latest and most important works in all departments of literature. Among the works to receive comment to-morrow are these: "Municipal Government in Great Britain," a most timely and valuable essay on a topic of deep interest, by Alfred Shaw; a new volume of "The Bookworm," wherein are collected many literary curiosities; "The Book of the Dead," the most interesting of Egyptian documents, translated by Charles H. S. Davis; "Imagination in Dreams and Their Study," by Frederick Greenwood, the London journalist, and Edward T. Blair's new history, "Henry of Navarre."

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

Besides reviews of this week's three new plays, the dramatic department will contain an appreciative article on H. Beerbohm Tree, whose first appearance on an American stage is close at hand. The Musical Department will have for a leading feature a short and pointed exposition of the nature of M. Victor Maurel's art as an actor, and other lights in the operatic world will receive attention.

REAL ESTATE.

By its able grouping of matters of moment to those who deal in lands and houses, and by its discriminating comment on the week's happenings in this field of business, the Real Estate Department of The Times has attained a high and well-deserved reputation.

AMATEUR SPORTS.

Amateur sports will receive special attention in Sunday's Times. Bicyclists will be unusually favored. They will be told what there is to see at the big cycle show in Madison Square Garden, and just where to find the various specialties that will be exhibited. A page will be devoted to The New-York Times prizes that were won during the Summer, with pictures of the winners. Yachtsmen who now look upon The Times as an authority will find the latest news as to cup defenders in its hospitable columns.

The Sunday Times.

MR. LAUTERBACH AND THE MAYOR

Did Not Stay Long, for Mr. Strong Was Very Busy—The Republican Situation.

The Republican situation was curious yesterday so far as Republicans themselves were concerned. Edward Lauterbach, the temporary Chairman of the new Republican County Committee, called at the Mayor's office. As he entered the main office of the Mayor, Mr. Strong was very busily engaged in reading his correspondence. As Mr. Lauterbach entered, Mayor Strong did not look up, nor did he do as he has done with many an ordinary citizen: he did not get up and call Mr. Lauterbach over. He went right on and read his letters. After a time Mr. Lauterbach went over and spoke to the Mayor.

"Hello, Lauterbach," said his Honor, glancing carelessly up from his papers.

Mr. Lauterbach did not stay long. Before he went out of the office he went back and whispered something into the ear of the Mayor, and the Mayor, so far as ordinary observation was concerned, paid no attention to it. Then Mr. Lauterbach went out.

Mr. Lauterbach called on Gen. Thomas yesterday. Gen. Thomas was one of those who left the meeting of the Republican County Committee Wednesday night on account of the speech of Mr. Lauterbach. Of this call Gen. Thomas said:

"Mr. Lauterbach, the new Chairman of the County Committee, was in to see me this morning. I told him he was only an agent and attorney for Thomas C. Platt. He said that was the truth and that he was proud of it.

"Mr. Platt is an able man, a very able man. He is a skillful politician. He is able to work on the passions of men, and use them just as he wants to. He is using Mr. Lauterbach, but the latter won't believe it."

Gen. Thomas was asked if he regarded the Lexow bill for the reorganization of the Police Department as another Platt move.

"Certainly," he replied. "Mr. Platt cannot dictate to Mayor Strong, and I have no doubt he will now try to govern the city from Albany through a commission. The Legislature will pass any bill Mr. Platt orders passed, and Gov. Morton will sign it. Mr. Platt, of course, wants everything. He is in power now, and if he can't get what he wants one way he will try to get it in another."

Gen. C. H. T. Collis said: "The best thing we can do now is to hold up the hand of Mayor Strong, reinforce his administration, and stand by the Committee of Seventy."

A Constant Cough, with Failing Strength and Wasting of Flesh, are symptoms denoting Pulmonary organs more or less seriously affected. You will find a safe remedy for all Lung or Throat ills in Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. —Advertisement.

DEER ARE EXTREMELY FOND OF TOBACCO

The Only Bit of Information Prof. Gilmore Got from Hawthorne.

Prof. J. H. Gilmore gave an interesting lecture on Nathaniel Hawthorne in Rochester the other night, in the course of which he related the following:

"It was my privilege to meet Hawthorne at the White Mountains. He was there with Pierce and Loring and Spofford, and I saw considerable of him. I shall never forget the whimsical appearance of the man as Pierce was trying to get him to go into the parlor of the hotel. He was quite averse to it.

"There were clever people there from all over the United States who had heard of him, and were proud of him; but he did not want to mingle with them at all. Pierce insisted upon it, and he complied, and after five minutes he made his escape, and I found him out on the veranda smoking a cigar. He did not want to make friends, apparently, but he made an exception in my favor. I had been spending several Summers there, and I knew the woodcraft very thoroughly, and he found out that he could get from me the information he wanted.

"He would ask me a question, and my reply would be followed by another question, 'Why?' For instance, he asked me, 'Which way would you fish a trout stream?' I said, 'Down stream.' Then he asked me why. I was compelled to answer that a trout when wounded runs up the stream, and that if I were fishing down the stream he would not disturb the trout below. On one occasion I referred to the fact that the grain of the wood of a certain tree was twisted. At first he questioned the fact, and asked: 'What makes you think so?' I said to him, 'If you will go with me to the woodpile I will show you that it is so.' I thus satisfied him of the fact, but, as to the reason for it, I could only give a theory that it was caused by the winds. I think that while he was there he found out all that I knew; and I found out very little from him. There was one thing that he knew that I did find out.

"One day we were looking at a pet fawn. He said: 'Do you know that every animal of the deer kind is naturally fond of tobacco?' I was taken all aback, because I had been taught that only man and a certain loathsome green worm, the vilest thing the Creator every made, would touch tobacco. To illustrate the matter to me he put his hand into his pocket, for he not only smoked but chewed, took out a piece of tobacco and handed it to the fawn, and she ate it down as though she liked it, and while I was waiting to see her fall down dead she was nosing around Hawthorne's pocket for some more tobacco."

Shakespeare and Oysters.

We find that Shakespeare thrice uses the word "oyster." In reply to Falstaff's stern "I will not lend thee a penny," Pistol cries, "Why, then all the world's mine oyster, which I with sword will open." Of Bolingbroke, King Richard II. says, "Off goes his bonnet to an oyster wench." Then there is that piece of wisdom of the most philosophic and lovable fool in "Lear," (i. 5:)

Fool: Canst tell me how an oyster makes his shell?

Lear: No.

Fool: Nor I either

—The Gentleman's Magazine.

O'NEILL'S,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

GROCERY DEPT.

(Basement.)

Special Bargains.

California Fruits,
First Quality.

Apricots, 14c. Can.
Case 2 Doz., 3.18.

Egg Plums, 14c. Can.
Case 2 Doz., 3.18.

Bartlett Pears, 16c. Can.
Case 2 Doz., 3.62.

Crawford Peaches, 17c. Can.
Case 2 Doz., 2.86.

Lemon Cling Peaches, 17c. Can.
Case 2 Doz., 3.86.

French Prunes,
2 lb. Glass Jars,
38c. Jar.

N.Y. State Stringless Beans,
Excellent Quality 1894 Packing,
10c. Can.
Case 2 Doz., 2.20.

TEAS.

Mixed Oolong and English Breakfast,
35c. Lb.
Regular 60c. Quality.

BEWARE OF GRIP!

DR. TOBIAS'

Venetian Liniment.

Taken internally acts like a charm for cramps, nausea, sick headache, &c. Warranted perfectly harmless. (See oath accompanying each bottle); also directions for use.) Its soothing and penetrating qualities are felt immediately. Try it and be convinced.

USED EXTERNALLY

for pains in the limbs, back, or chest, sore throat, cold, or bodily pains of any kind, you will find it worth its weight in gold. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—Coroner Hoeber held a second inquest yesterday in the cases of Chief of Battalion John J. Bresnan and Assistant Foreman John L. Rooney, who were killed at the fire at 124 West Twenty-fourth Street Dec. 27. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

—John C. Mang, a coal seller of 743 Third Avenue, was struck by a Third Avenue cable car last evening at Forty-sixth Street and Third Avenue. Mang's skull was fractured. It is thought that he will die. Patrick O'Brien of 235 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, the gripman, was arrested.

—The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton will give his third lecture on "Morality in Fiction" to-morrow evening in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. The subject will be "The Demoniac" and "The Problem of Intemperance."

—Henry W. Robinson, Chief Statistician of the Department of Agriculture and formerly Labor Commissioner of the State of Michigan, will lecture in Chickering Hall at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening on "The Distribution of Wealth."

—J. Langdon Erving, Treasurer of the Dr. Parkhurst Testimonial Fund, 37 Wall Street, reported yesterday that the fund amounted to $19,552.25.

Brooklyn.

—The Rev. J. F. Carson will speak tomorrow evening in the Central Presbyterian Church, Tompkins and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, on "The American Sabbath and Its Enemies. Shall Politicians and Liquor Dealers Determine the Kind of Sabbath Americans Shall Have? A Crisis Hour in the Battle for the American Sabbath."

—Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, released Henry H. Henderson as bondsman for Harlan Crandall, Morton Morris, and Richard V. B. Newton, the indic

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

STATE AID TO CHARITIES

Representatives of New-York and Brooklyn Institutions Confer.

APPROPRIATION FOR 1895 CLAIMED

Lawyers Have Said That the State Board Has No Right to Enforce the Rules Recently Submitted to It.

Representatives of the various charitable institutions of this city and Brooklyn met yesterday afternoon in the board room of the Chamber of Commerce to consider the proposed rules and regulations of the State Board of Charities for obtaining moneys from the public funds for the maintenance of their institutions, and to take action regarding the position of the Controller.

The institutions represented were: St. Joseph's Asylum, the Children's Aid Society, the New-York Infant Asylum, the Catholic Protectory, St. Joseph's Home, Peekskill; the Long Island College Hospital, the Home for Friendless Girls, the Wetmore Home, the Children's Fold and the Shepherd's Fold, the Five Points House of Industry, St. Joseph's Institute for Deaf-Mutes, Institution for the Improvement and Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, St. Joseph's Institute, the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, the New-York Female Asylum, the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, New-York; Infirmary for Women and Children, the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children of the City of New-York, St. Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum, St. John's Guild, the New-York Lying-in Asylum, and the Nursery and Child's Hospital.

J. Edward Simmons, President of the New-York Infant Asylum, presided. Among those present were Bryan Lawrence, Gherardi Davis, Conrad Strassburger, Nathan Lewis, James E. Chandler, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, James Pott, Myer Stern, Paul Fuller, Robert Olyphant, Loring Brace, Henry Schmidt, and Morris Goodheart.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was present as a spectator, but took no part in the proceedings.

Mr. Simmons stated that it was necessary that something should be done to satisfy the State Board of Charities that the institutions have complied with the law, and were entitled to receive State aid.

Mr. Davis, representing the Catholic Protectory, said several prominent lawyers who had examined the proposed rules of the State Board of Charities were of the opinion that the board has no authority under the law for enforcing them. He said he had ascertained from Mr. Dean of the Corporation Counsel's office that Corporation Counsel Clark was about to advise Controller Fitch that he could make payments to the institutions entitled to State aid on the presentation of cerificates showing the number of inmates in the institutions after Jan. 1.

According to the proposed rules submitted to the State Board of Charities, he said, payments were limited to institutions to which commitments were made by the authorities. This would deprive the New-York Infant Asylum and similar institutions from receiving aid.

Robert Olyphant, President of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, said: "I represent an institution in which we have some 800 children committed to us by the magistrates. It seems to me that the State Board of Charities has no rules at present in relation to the subject under discussion. Institutions that have complied with the provisions of the act of 1873, Chapter 571, Section 6, which provides that all institutions are to submit a report to the State Board of Charities setting forth in full the number of their inmates, their expenditures, and income, are entitled to receive State aid. As a general thing, I believe, the institutions have complied with the law. I think the provisions of the statute referred to must be regarded as remaining intact, not having been repealed or being in conflict with the new State Constitution. It seems to me, therefore, that we can show sufficient grounds to warrant the Controller in paying the moneys to which we are entitled.

"The moneys to be paid during the present year were appropriated last year, and I believe we can claim that, in so far as the present year is concerned, the moneys already appropriated do not come under the provisions of the new Constitution."

Chairman Simmons said all the institutions were quite willing to comply with the instructions of the State Board of Charities, but he did not know what was required. Rules and regulations had been printed and issued, but these rules precluded certain societies from receiving aid.

It was ordered that the minutes of the meeting be forwarded to the State Board of Charities.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Schmidt, was then adopted:

"Resolved, That all the institutions that have complied with existing laws be, and they are hereby, entitled to the certificate provided by the amended Constitution upon filing the affidavit of an officer of such institution with the Secretary of the board stating that such laws have been complied with, and that thereupon such certificate shall be issued to such institution."

The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

DID NOT REDUCE THE ASSESSMENT

Action of Board of Street Opening and the St. John's Churchyard Park.

The Board of Street Opening and Improvement met yesterday in the Mayor's office. T. H. Baldwin, who represented the Trinity Corporation and other property owners, renewed his application for a reduction of the assessment on the property that will be improved by the conversion of the old St. John's Churchyard into a public park.

The total assessment on the property to be benefited is $520,000, one-half of which is assessed against the owners, who asked that their share of the assessment be reduced to $100,000.

Mayor Strong said that he thought the assessment was reasonable. He had known of people buying property in that neighborhood in anticipation of an increase in the value of real estate, owing to the creation of the park.

Controller Fitch agreed with the Mayor and there was no reduction of the assessment.

There was a renewal of the application of property owners in the vicinity of One Hundred and Sixth Street and the Boulevard for a remission of one-half the assessment for a new small park at that point. The board agreed to remit half the assessment if the property owners agreed to sign a document guaranteeing not to ask the Legislature to remit the other half.

Authorized to Change Its Name.

Among the decisions handed down by the General Term of the Supreme Court in this city yesterday was one reversing a decision of the court below, which denied the application of the United States Mortgage Company to change its name to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. The decision holds that the United States Mortgage Company, having trust company powers, is entitled to such change of name.

The petitioner's case was presented by Julien T. Davies and Charlton T. Lewis. The opposition to the application was represented by Edward W. Sheldon.

T. E. Murphy's Temperance Meetings.

The temperance meetings conducted in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street, by Thomas E. Murphy will close to-night.

Mr. Murphy will begin a series of evening meetings in St Bartholomew's Rescue Mission, 207 East Forty-second Street, on Monday. He will be assisted during the week by Miss Sara Wray, soloist; Miss Annie Park, cornetist, and the Creole Quartet.

Meetings will also be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons at 3 o'clock in the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

OFFICES THAT ARE NOT FILLED

Vacancies in Statutory Revision Commission—Superintendent of Public Works Not Selected.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Gov. Morton will be absent in New-York to-morrow and Sunday. It was given out at the Executive Chamber to-night that the Governor had gone to fill a social engagement with James A. Burden made early in December, and that he would be at the Executive Chamber at the usual hour on Monday.

It is also said that upon his return the Governor would seek to fill one of the two vacancies in the office of the Statutory Revision Commission. There are only two names prominently mentioned in connection with the place. They are John T. McDonough, who sat in the Constitutional Convention as a delegate from the Albany district, and A. J. Northrup of Syracuse. Mr. McDonough is backed by State Committeeman William Barnes, Jr., and Mr. Northrup by ex-Congressman James J. Belden. The chances favor the name of Mr. McDonough going to the Senate on Monday night. The other vacancy will remain unfilled for the present.

It is also said that the Trustees of Public Buildings will hold a formal meeting on Monday and select the successor to Michael Delehanty as Superintendent of Public Buildings. It is also said to-day that Mr. Platt has changed his mind in regard to this appointment, and that it will come to Albany rather than go to Troy. Louis F. Payn, who has supported Samuel Morris of Troy since he retired from the race himself, has gone over to the support of Frederick Easton of this city. Mr. Morris was in town this afternoon, and he made use of the expression, in connection with the place: "I ain't in it." He also said that he believed Mr. Easton would be chosen. The position of Factory Inspector, with its twenty-five-hundred-dollar salary, has been tendered Mr. Morris, it is believed, and that is the reason why he drops out of the race so willingly.

Private Secretary Cole said to-night that the reason it is so difficult for the Trustees to make a choice is that each of the three candidates for the position is backed up by so many friends who are active in State politics. Speaker Fish says that "the Trustees are agreed upon one man," but he would not qualify his evasive answer. While this procrastination on the part of the Trustees is going on, the small-fry politicians about the Capitol are all squirming about as though on a hot griddle.

NEW BILLS IN THE ASSEMBLY

REPORT ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A VETERANS' HOME.

One Measure Provides for the Building of Another Boulevard in New-York City.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—During the session of the Assembly to-day Speaker Fish handed down a report of the commission appointed during the last session to investigate as to the establishment of a State home for aged, dependent veterans, and their near relatives. The report states that the commission has decided to locate the home at Oxford, Chenango County, that it can be maintained at an annual expense of $104 for each veteran inmate, and that the United States furnishes $100 for each veteran. It closes with the recommendation that the Legislature make an appropriation of $100,000 for the establishment of the institution. Mr. Malby questioned the legality of the House receiving the report as the ten days' limit for presenting such a report had expired. It was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. Audett—Amending the general laws relating to the registration of vital statistics.

By Mr. Cutler—Allowing shad and herring nets to be set in the Hudson River, below Rockland County, from sunset on Saturday to sunrise on Monday, between June 15 and March 15.

By F. F. Schulz—Authorizing Sophia G. Vandervoort to commence an action against New-York for moneys due her late husband for building a market in the Sixteenth Ward.

By Mr. Ainsworth—Amending the articles of incorporation of the Young Men's Christian Association of the State by providing for biennial meetings of incorporators or their successors.

By Mr. Clarkson—Providing that the Commissioners of City Works of Brooklyn take charge of the improvements in the Eighth Ward of that city.

By Mr. Madden—Releasing the State's interest to Anton Polak in certain land in Queens County.

By Mr. Malby—Amending the railroad law by providing that the fare for a parlor seat or sleeping-car berth shall not exceed 80 cents for a continuous trip anywhere within the State, under penalty of being guilty of a misdemeanor, and becoming liable to a fine of $100.

By Mr. Percy—Amending the insurance law by requiring foreign fire companies to deposit at least $200,000 of the security fund required by law with the Superintendent of Insurance of this State or the Insurance Department of some other State for the protection of policy holders in the United States.

By Mr. Wray—His bill of last year providing that a sum equal to 85 per cent. of total unearned premiums be charged by insurance companies in estimating liabilities.

By Mr. Wray—His bill of last year amending the Brooklyn Consolidation act by prohibiting any public officer to occupy a position on the Board of Education.

In the Senate, notice was received of the resignation of Willard A. Cobb as Regent. Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Senator Robertson—Appropriating $75,000 for new buildings at Sing Sing Prison out of the prison revenues.

By Senator Guy—Establishing a grand boulevard in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York City, together with fifteen transverse roads underneath the same. The boulevard is to start at the junction of East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Mott Avenue, and run northerly to the Mosholu Parkway. Its width is fixed at 182 feet, and that of the transverse roads at 115 feet. For the expenses of the preliminary work $10,000 is to be expended.

Both Houses adjourned until Monday night.

THE COMMITTEE WILL HEAR RICKS

Representative Bailey Will File the Impeachment Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The House Judiciary Committee to-day decided that Judge Ricks of Ohio be permitted to come before the committee and be heard in his own defense, if he so desired, and that he have the privilege of bringing in any witnesses he chose. A similar privilege is accorded the opponents of the Judge.

This decision was arrived at on motion of Mr. Harrison of Alabama.

Those voting for the Harrison motion were Messrs. Goodnight, (Ky.,) Harrison, (Ala.,) Ray, (N. Y.,) Powers, (Vt.,) Broderick, (Kas.,) Updegraff, (Iowa,) and Childs, (Ill.) Those against the motion were Stockdale, (Miss.,) Boatner, (La.,) Lane, (Ill.,) Bailey, (Tex.,) and Dearmond, (Mo.) Chairman Culberson was present, but did not vote. The absentees were Layton, (O.,) Wolverton, (Penn.,) Terry, (Ark.,) W. A. Stone, (Penn.).

Mr. Bailey (Tex.) says he will, individually, file the majority report favoring impeachment as authorized by the committee Tuesday. Mr. Broderick (Kas.) will file the minority report which acquits Judge Ricks on all charges.

Mr. Wetmore's Credentials Astray.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A curious mistake happened in sending the credentials of George P. Wetmore, the new Senator from Rhode Island, to Washington. The credentials were addressed by some Rhode Island State official to the President of the United States, instead of the President of the Senate.

President Cleveland, upon receiving them, was rather surprised at the mistake, but sent them forthwith to the Capitol, where they were duly presented in the Senate by Mr. Dixon, a Senator from Rhode Island.

THE TREATY WITH JAPAN

Strong Objection Made to the Favored-Nation Clause.

MR. FRYE STATES THE OPPOSITION

Assertion That Japan Gets More Benefit Than Other Countries Having Treaties with the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate to-day devoted nearly two hours to a discussion of the Japanese treaty, and then postponed further consideration of the proposed convention until next Friday. It is believed by Mr. Morgan and other leading Senators that ratification will not be much longer delayed, but there is an impression that the treaty will be amended in some particulars.

The provision for the continuation in force of the "favored-nation" clause for at least ten years, and the giving of a year's notice of its intended abrogation, making the term practically eleven years, is objectionable to Senators on both sides of the chamber, who take the ground that the United States might be placed in an embarrassing position should the treaty in its present form be adopted.

When the Senate this afternoon went into executive session Mr. Morgan explained the provisions of the proposed amendment between the two countries and its bearing upon the treaties already existing between the United States and other Governments.

Mr. Frye made the principal speech of the day, his argument being devoted to "the favored-nation" clause, which, he declared, should not be permitted to give Japan an undue advantage over this country. He was unable to see why Japan should be allowed to hold the United States to an eleven years' observance of this clause when, in all treaties now existing between the United States and foreign Governments, the right was reserved to abrogate the similar agreement upon a year's notice. It would be the height of folly, Mr. Frye contended, for the United States to tie its hands in this manner.

"Suppose," said he, "the United States should have a law placed on its statute books imposing discriminating duties against merchandise imported in vessels not flying the American flag. With the treaty now proposed in force, such a law would be absolutely a dead letter so far as Japan is concerned, and the effect would be exceedingly harmful to this country."

Mr. Frye introduced an amendment which provides that Japan shall be placed on the same basis as other treaty countries, in that the favored-nation clause may be abrogated on a year's notice. It was strongly supported by several Senators on both sides of the chamber, Mr. White of California speaking in its favor and then opposing the immigration clause, which, he asserted, would, if ratified, have a bad effect upon the people of the Pacific coast. Mr. Lindsay supported the Frye amendment, and so did Mr. Lodge. Mr. Mitchell of Oregon opposed the treaty on general principles and as likely to prove detrimental to the interests of the United States, in that it partook of some of the features of the Chinese treaty, to which he is strongly opposed.

During the debate the statement was made that Mr. Kurino, the Japanese Minister, would not object to the Frye amendment in case he should be informed that without its acceptance the treaty would not be ratified. It became evident to Mr. Morgan, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, that the matter could not be disposed of in a single session, and so, about 3 o'clock, he agreed that further consideration of the treaty should go over until next Friday. At that time the Frye amendment will be further discussed, and it is understood that Mr. Lodge will oppose the clause which put the American patent laws in force in Japan five years hence instead of immediately upon the ratification of the convention.

The Republicans of the Senate appear to be confident of their ability to amend the treaty, and some of them say that, as amended, it will surely receive the indorsement of the Senate.

ARMY MATTERS IN THE SENATE

Grade of Lieutenant General Revived for the Benefit of Gen. Schofield.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate to-day passed the Army Appropriation bill. Mr. Mitchell, (Rep., Ore.,) having carried his point for the retention of the military posts at Vancouver and Walla Walla, so contemptuously described yesterday by Mr. Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.,) as a "military barnacle."

A joint resolution was passed to revive the grade of Lieutenant General of the Army, for the benefit of Major Gen. Schofield, it being understood that after his time the grade shall be abolished.

The Nicaraguan Canal bill was taken up, and Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) continued his speech against the constitutionality of the measure. An ineffectual effort was made to have a time fixed, (next week,) for taking a final vote on the bill.

Mr. Hill asked unanimous consent to have taken up, and passed, his bill for an additional District Judge for the Southern District of New-York, but objection was made by Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)

A Dull Day in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—No business of a general character was accomplished in the House to-day. By unanimous consent, the District of Columbia had the right of way. The District Committee surrendered the floor before 2 o'clock, and the rest of the day was spent in further consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole. Without finishing the bill, the committee rose at 4:20 o'clock and the House adjourned.

PAID FOR TRUANCY WITH THEIR LIVES

Two Perished in the Woods and One Was Badly Frostbitten.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 18.—William Pitt, who with two other boys ran away from St. Vincent's Industrial School, in this city, a few days ago, was found in a barn about two miles from Herkimer this mornig. His legs were frozen, and he is in a bad condition. He said his companions, Thomas Buck and Joseph Erminer, were in a piece of woods about half a mile from the barn.

An investigation was quickly made, and the bodies of the truants were found in the woods. It is supposed that the boys, fearing arrest, were afraid to ask for assistance at a farmhouse or in Herkimer, and that, hiding in the woods, they became chilled and, exhausted from the excitement and lack of food, they sat down to rest and were frozen. When they perished is not yet known. Their ages ranged from thirteen to fifteen years.

Against Selling Liquor on Sunday.

The American Temperance Union will hold a mass meeting in Chickering Hall to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, to protest against the attitude of Mayor Strong toward the liquor dealers, concerning the opening of saloons on Sundays.

Many ministers and laymen have signified their intention to be present. Among those who are expected to deliver addresses are the Rev. C. H. Mead, the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell, the Rev. Dr. Peter Stryker, the Rev. Dr. J. A. B. Wilson, the Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittredge, the Rev. Stephen Merritt, the Rev. Dr. F. M. Hamlin, the Rev. George J. Mingins, the Rev. J. B. English, the Rev. Granville Hunt, the Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler, Mrs. Mary T. Burt, Mrs. E. B. Grannis, and Miss Julia Coleman.

A choice musical programme has been arranged, in which Miss Anna Dunn, soloist; Miss Annie Park, cornetist, and Julius Simonson, violinist, will take part.

State Committee on Contested Seats.

The members of the State Committee on Contested Seats arrived here yesterday and registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The committee did not begin business last night, but visited the Fifth Avenue Theatre in a body. It will begin its session in the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day.

NO TIME TO TALK TO APPLICANTS

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring's Rules for Appointments—Major Cushing to Have Charge of Stables.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, issued the following announcement yesterday as to positions in his department:

Applicants for employment in the clerical force must apply to the Civil Service Board. The department has no control over, nor influence concerning, these positions. When it needs a new clerk it is required to take one from the "eligible list."

Applicants for employment in the uniformed force as sweepers, drivers, and hostlers must apply to the registration clerk, in the basement office of this department, Centre and Franklin Streets, where they will obtain full instructions as to the method of procedure. No man's case will be improved by having the indorsement of influential names. He has an absolute right, if he is fit for the work, to be put on the registration list. As workmen are required they will in all cases be taken in regular order from the list, without preference.

All positions above the grade of hostler and below that of Superintendent of Stables will be filled either by appointment to the grade of section foreman, as vacancies occur, or by promotion. The chance for promotion to higher places is the best incentive to good work. This incentive shall not be destroyed by giving these places to outsiders.

I desire to have it clearly understood that the Commissioner cannot be seen at any time nor by any person on the subject of appointment, nor can his deputy. I make this statement in the interest of the service. I have already examined and placed on file hundreds of applications from which to fill the few section foremanships that will be made vacant within the next two or three months. The service has, therefore, nothing to gain from the devotion of further time to the weary task of talking to those asking employment and reading their letters. Any further work of this kind would be done in the interest of individuals—not of the public.

I cannot concern myself with anything that does not lead directly to the successful and economical working of the department. I accepted my office with the sole aim of improving the physical condition of the streets of New-York, and I made it clearly understood that I should not bother myself with the distribution of offices with any other view than the highest improvement of the street-cleaning service.

To this understanding I shall adhere.

Col. Waring confirmed the rumor last night that he had appointed Major H. C. Cushing of the United States Artillery as Superintendent of Stables. Major Cushing will be retired from the army next month because of deafness.

A RIVAL FOR THE SUGAR TRUST

A Big Refinery, to Cost $3,000,000, Is About to be Built, It Is Said, in Camden —Site Purchased.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 18.—The Sugar Trust is likely to have a rival refinery in this city. At least, it is said that plans are now being prepared by Adolph Segal, a builder of manufacturing plants, to erect a $3,000,000 sugar refinery here, which will have a capacity of 4,000 barrels of refined sugar a day.

A site has been purchased at the foot of Cooper Street, having a frontage of 500 feet, and running out 1,350 feet to the riparian line. Men are at work clearing up the ground, and the building, it is said, will be erected as speedily as possible.

Mr. Segal declines to say by whom the plant will be operated, but it will be run in opposition to the Sugar Trust.

A man prominently interested in the refining of sugar, said to-day that the new concern may be composed of Boston independent operators.

WILL JOIN THE SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION

The Cruiser Minneapolis Ordered to the Caribbean Sea.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The new cruiser Minneapolis has been added to Admiral Meade's squadron of evolution.

The Minneapolis has never had a cruise, except on the occasion of her trial trip, until her recent jaunt down the Delaware. On her arrival at Norfolk it was found that she had suffered by the grinding ice in the river, which, while it had caused no damage to her plates, had scratched off considerable paint, and which will render her steel skin liable to corrosion at the exposed places.

As the waters of the Caribbean Sea are very destructive to unprotected metal, it was essential that the paint should be renewed or that the vessel be kept in fresh water. The big dock at Norfolk is blocked up with the battleship Texas, and it appeared likely that Admiral Meade would have to do without the ship until Constructor Bowles discovered to-day that the exposed parts of the vessel could be covered by "heeling" the ship, and Asistant Secretary McAdoo promptly telegraphed orders to pursue this method.

In the meantime the Columbia, after her long cruise in the West Indies, at Bluefields and Kingston, is lying at Norfolk awaiting her turn at the dock. Her immersed hull is exceedingly foul, the bad condition reducing her speed by 5 or 6 knots. Under the regulations she must be docked and painted at once, having overgone her six months' time by nearly half a year. It will take eighteen days to make her ready for sea.

Admiral Meade is very anxious for his fleet to assemble, and from his anchorage in Hampton Roads has so telegraphed the Navy Department. It may be found necessary to send the Columbia to New-York to be docked, as the Texas cannot be moved for at least a week, and it is desirable to have the squadron commence its tactical evolutions at the earliest possible moment.

The Montgomery is in Lower Mobile Bay waiting for the fleet, and the Atlanta arrived at Puerto Cabello to-day, on her cruise along the coast of Honduras.

The following is the itinerary of the Essex: Leaves Newport Jan. 17, arrives Barbados Feb. 16; leaves Feb. 26, arrives St. Lucia March 1; leaves March 6, arrives Martinique March 9; leaves March 14, arrives Santa Cruz March 19; leaves March 24, arrives St. Thomas March 26; leaves April 5, arrives Yorktown April 26; leaves May 17, arrives Gardiner's Bay May 26; leaves June 19, arrives New-London June 20; leaves June 28, arrives Newport June 30.

The Olympia will go into commission about Feb. 1, and will be made the flagship of the Pacific station. A draft of men will be sent from the New-York Navy Yard to provide a force for the vessel. The ships which remain on the Pacific coast will be formed into a squadron of evolution, similar to that on the North Atlantic.

BATH, Me., Jan. 18.—The Ammen ram Katahdin leaves the Bath Iron Works for Charlestown Navy Yard on Monday to prepare for her official speed trial.

Police Captain Washburn Retired.

The Police Board met yesterday and granted the application for retirement of Capt. George Washburn of the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station. The application was sent to the Police Board yesterday. It is as follows:

"It is near thirty-seven years since I first became a member of the Police Department of the City of New-York. I have the frost of seventy Winters on my locks, and feel the infirmities of age creeping upon me.

"I feel that some younger man can fill the position of Captain of Police better than myself. I therefore most respectfully ask to be placed on half pay during the few remaining years of my life.

"GEORGE WASHBURN."

Capt. Washburn will receive a pension of $1,375.

William E. Midgley Indicted.

William E. Midgley, ex-President of the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company, was yesterday indicted by the Grand Jury on the charge of fraudulently transferring a check.

The complainant is the Long Island Railroad Company, a creditor of Midgley's company, which failed under alleged fraudulent circumstances.

Mr. Midgley, who has been under arrest, has been held in $20,000 bail. This bail was yesterday reduced to $7,000 by Justice Ingraham in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

MORE FINANCIAL SCHEMES

New Bill in the House and Another in the Senate.

WALKER AND PEFFER THE AUTHORS

The Former Proposes Issues of Short Term Bonds — The Latter Wants More Legal-Tender Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Mr. Walker of Massachusetts introduced in the House to-day a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to issue bonds in certain cases. The measure provides as follows:

That in order to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry into effect the provisions in the act of Jan. 14, 1875, 'An Act to Provide for the Redemption of Specie Payments,' and to provide for any deficiency in the revenues of the Treasury of the United States to meet the appropriations made by Congress and appropriations made by existing law, the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized to issue from time to time, for the period of four years, bonds described in the act of July 14, 1870, "An Act to Authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from the date of their issue and upon the expiration of three years; or bonds payable after three years and upon the expiration of seven years; or bonds due on a certain day within three years from the date of such bonds as the Secretary may elect. Such bonds to bear interest at the rate of not more than 3 per centum per annum.

In speaking of his bill, Mr. Walker said that it differed materially from that proposed by Senator Sherman. The Sherman bill provided for bonds payable five years after date of issue. The Democrats and Republicans of the House were opposed to this, and it could never pass the House. No bill could pass the House which provided for bonds that could not be paid at the option of the Government, and without premium, by the Administration to be inaugurated in 1897, be it Republican or Democratic. The same was true of the five-year certificates of indebtedness provided for in the Sherman bill.

Mr. Walker said the bill introduced by himself provided for bonds payable in one year and due three years after date; others payable three years after date and at the expiration of seven years, and still others payable at the option of the lender on a fixed day three years from date of issue. One-half of the money the Treasurer would need could be borrowed on bonds of this kind at from 1½ to 2 per cent. Mr. Walker thought; he was satisfied that there was millions of dollars held by trustees and executors of property to be divested at certain times, and by persons leaving the country who they would be glad to lend at from 1½ to 2 per cent. This money was now bringing nothing.

The Sherman bill also proposed, Mr. Walker said, to allow banks to take out circulation to the par value of United States bonds deposited, while the 2 per cent. bonds of the United States were now below par. Congress had refused this proposition time and again in the last twenty years, and no bill with this provision in it could get more than one vote out of five in the House. Mr. Walker said he had drawn his bill to fit the temper of the House. That body would go no further as to the length of time the bond should run than the time named in his bill.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Peffer, (Pop., Kan.,) introduced a bill to "replenish the Treasury and to provide an abundant and safe currency." It proposes to repeal all laws authorizing the issue and sale of bonds; to prepare $100,000,000 of legal-tender Treasury notes, to be used in paying current expenditures; to revive Sections 9 and 14 of the act of 1837 in regard to silver coinage, and to provide for the payment of gold and silver coins from the Treasury in the ratio in which they are held there.

The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

GOLD RESERVE $70,712,126.

Treasury's Net Balance, However, Is Growing Very Fast.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Treasury gold reserve was reduced by to-day's withdrawals to $70,712,126. The second bond issue raised the gold reserve to $111,000,000.

Since Nov. 22, when the gold from the second issue began to be received, the Treasury has lost more than $40,000,000 in gold.

No serious talk of a third bond issue is heard now in official circles, and none is believed to be imminent. The general condition of the Treasury is better now than at the date of either of the other two issues. The calls for bids for bonds were issued Jan. 17, 1894, and Nov. 13, 1894. On those days these figures were in the Treasury books:

	Net Gold.	Net Treasury balance.
Jan. 17	$65,000,000	$83,000,000
Nov. 13	59,000,000	107,000,000

The Treasury condition, with the interest payments which are still carried as an asset taken out as they will be on Feb. 1, stands to-day: Net gold, $70,712,126; net Treasury balance, $142,042,000.

The lowest point ever touched by the gold reserve was on Aug. 7, 1894, when it stood at $52,189,500.

HEAVY WITHDRAWALS OF GOLD.

How the Profit in Shipping Bullion Is Figured Out.

Gold to the amount of $3,550,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday, making $6,800,000 for the week. The loss is the largest that has occurred in any week since last Summer. About $4,450,000 of it will be shipped for Europe by steamer to-day.

As already reported in The New-York Times, shippers have been paying a premium of a dollar for a thousand dollars of gold bars, in order to offset the disadvantages of light-weight coin.

Their demands on smelters have stopped the supply of bullion to the Assay Office. It has been figured that by purchasing bars, which sell abroad at their stamped fineness, coin selling as bullion 899 fine, shippers are able to make a profit of $651 per $1,000,000, regardless of profits in exchange. Full-weight coin for $5,000 should weigh 5,375 pennyweight. Deducting the premium of $1 per $1,000, or one-tenth of 1 per cent. leaves 5,369½ pennyweight in bars for $5,000.

Average coin is running 5,366¼ pennyweight per $5,000. The profit in bars, even at a premium, is thus 3½ pennyweight, worth 93 cents per pennyweight on each $5,000, or $651 on each $1,000,000.

The Sub-Treasury coin weighs enough to be legal tender, and thus pays for bars of greater weight, and the weight determines the price abroad, whether the gold be in bars or coin.

Instructions to Householders.

The notices containing instructions to householders about disposing of ashes and garbage have been printed and forwarded to the Police Department for distribution. Four hundred thousand have been issued—300,000 in English, 10,000 in English on one side and French on the other, 40,000 in English and German, 25,000 in English and Hebrew, and 25,000 in English and Italian.

The cards are about twice the size of the ordinary postal card. They state that it is against the law to sweep dirt, dust, or refuse of stores and dwellings into the street, or to throw garbage, papers, and fruit parings on the sidewalks.

Violators of the law are to be arrested.

Heavy Loss to New-Haven People.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 18.—Of the $500,000 worth of stock issued by the Bankers' Loan and Investment Company of New-York City, which went into the hands of receivers yesterday, it is estimated that about $350,000 is held in this city and vicinity. It is believed to be the worst financial blow which has struck New-Haven in many years.

Of the $60,000 worth of installment stock, a large proportion is held here by workingmen and women, who placed their savings in the company because of the standing of the New-Haven men who are interested.

MR. AND MRS. BISSELL HOSTS

A Dinner at the Postmaster General's—Gridiron Club Reception—Many Notable Persons Present.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Postmaster General and Mrs. Bissell entertained a company at dinner to-night. The guests were Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. Sicard of Buffalo, Mrs. Leiter, Assistant Secretary Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Spalding of New-York, and Dr. and Mrs. Hammond.

Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Wolcott of Massachusetts were the guests of honor at a dinner given to-night by Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean. The others present were Senator Hill, the English Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, Senator and Mrs. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft Davis, Senator Hale, Senator Allison, Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator and Mrs. Blackburn, Miss Florence Bayard, the Turkish Minister, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth of New-York.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Carson gave a large reception to-night at their home, on Vermont Avenue, to the members of the Gridiron Club. The house was handsomely decorated and a fine supper was served. Mr. and Mrs. Carson received their guests, assisted by Miss Carson. Among those present were E. W. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, E. J. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Schroeder, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Conquest Clark, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Dunnell, Louis Garthe, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Crosby S. Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Noah, A. J. Stofer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry West, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Wight, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Wynne, Mr. and Mrs. O. O. Stealey, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. David S. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Curtis, Richard Lee Pearn, L. A. Coolidge, Mr. and Mrs. P. V. De Graw, Mr. and the Misses Larner, J. S. Shriver, D. R. McKee, James R. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. George Y. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hay, W. D. Hoover, Herndon Morsell, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Page, H. T. Smith, Henry Xander, members of the club and their wives.

Other guests present were Secretary and Mrs. Herbert, Attorney General and Mrs. Olney, Col. and Mrs. John M. Wilson, Major and Mrs. George Davis and Miss Davis, Capt. Platt, United States Navy, and Mrs. Platt, the Misses Platt, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Fuller, Prof. and Mrs. Kaspar, Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Townsend, Gen. and Mrs. C. M. Shelley, Miss Shelley, Paymaster M. C. McDonald, United States Navy; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wilbur, Dr. and Mrs. George O. Glavis and Miss Glavis, Mr. and Mrs. Beale Howard, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Eager, Augustus Heaton, Frank A. Richardson, George W. Boyd of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Wing of Detroit, Col. M. Richards Muckle, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Postlewaite, and Dr. Edward Bedloe.

INDICTMENTS NOT YET FILED

MAY BE PRESENTED TO OYER AND TERMINER MONDAY.

Sergt. Oliver Tims Before the Extraordinary Grand Jury—Ex-Ward Man Hock May Be Willing to Testify.

It was expected that the extraordinary Grand Jury, which has been in session for nearly two weeks, would file in the court yesterday a number of indictments, but it adjourned without doing so.

A prevailing impression is that the indictments have been ordered, and that they will be presented in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at the opening of that court, by Justice Ingraham, on Monday morning.

The Grand Jury held a longer session than usual yesterday. One of the most important witnesses was the veteran Police Sergeant, Oliver Tims, now detailed at the City Hall Station, but who spent many years in the Tenderloin district, when Inspector Williams was Captain there.

Sergt. Tims has an excellent record. He is an observant man, and his testimony must have proved of value.

Another witness of importance was John Hock, who served under Capt. Doherty as ward man. Hock was dismissed from the department on the testimony of Mrs. Augusta Thorow, and is now under indictment for bribery and extortion.

It was conjectured that Hock was willing to tell what he knew in order to obtain immunity.

Policeman Augustus J. Thorne of the Leonard Street Police Station, who is also under indictment, was likewise before the Grand Jury. After his indictment he made a confession to Assistant District Attorney Lindsay, in which he implicated a number of the Captains who had been in command of the Leonard Street Police Station. Both Hock and Thorne may be used as witnesses for the people.

A policeman named Kent, who is attached to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, was among those called. He is young, and has done duty only in the East Eighty-eighth Street Station. He said he had no idea what he had been summoned for, and when it was suggested that it might be that he would be questioned as to whether he had paid for his appointment, he said that might be the case.

The extraordinary term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer will convene on Monday morning, in the County Court House. Justice Pardon C. Williams will preside, and those indicted by the extraordinary Grand Jury will be tried before him. Ex-Surrogate Rollins, Austen G. Fox, and Assistant District Attorney Lindsay will be the prosecuting officers.

SAID HE MADE BAD MONEY

Confort and Three Others Arrested for Counterfeiting — Molds Found for Producing Spurious Coins.

An important raid of alleged counterfeiters was made by Secret Service Agents yesterday afternoon.

Frank Soldano, Mary Soldano, his wife; Felix Camerone, and Giusseppe Conforto were arrested.

The men were found at 328 East Seventy-fourth Street, where the agents discovered a number of molds for making spurious dollar, half-dollar, quarter, and ten and five cent pieces and about $100 in counterfeit coin.

The men are charged with making and passing counterfeit money. The woman, who was arrested at 419 East Seventy-sixth Street, is supposed to be the real circulator of the coins. She was charged with passing counterfeit money.

When arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, Conforto broke down and confessed his guilt. He said he

THE FINANCIAL MARKET

The Stock Market Firm Throughout the Day and Strong at the Close.

A SHARP ADVANCE IN MANHATTAN

Belief in Better Prices in the Near Future Leads to Covering by the Bears —Chicago Gas Still Advancing—The Gold Shipments.

There was a slight improvement in the volume of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and prices were generally better. The belief in a better market in the near future is growing, and as a result the covering of short contracts is on an increasing scale daily. The new bond bill introduced by Senator Sherman imparted a more hopeful sentiment, although people who read the bill carefully recognized that it does not provide means for maintaining the gold reserve, but merely for the making up of any deficiency in revenue. The engagement of $4,400,000 gold for export to-day, making $5,250,000 for the week, attracted attention, and the large shipments were commented on as likely to force Congress to take action to relieve the situation.

Chicago Gas was the speculative feature of the day, and it advanced to 75, although it closed slightly below its best price, at a net gain of 2¼ points. The impression is gaining ground that the present insiders will abandon the contest for control with the new interest, and that as soon as the legal difficulties can be removed the change of management will be made. Sugar was not active, but was firm. There was good buying of Distilling and Cattle Feeding. The Protective Committee is receiving proxies in large volume, and it now looks as if it will have practically the unanimous support of the stockholders.

The railway list was firm. In the specialties Manhattan advanced sharply, the excuse for the movement being the early funding at a lower rate of interest of the $8,500,000 of 7 per cent. bonds of the New-York Elevated Company. The Grangers were strong on the probability of the passage of the pooling bill by Congress. The general market was firm throughout the day and closed steady.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money continued easy, and the demand was light. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand. Rates were 2¾@3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $82,013,377 and balances $3,894,012. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,744,440.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and strong. The supply of bills was not equal to the demand. Posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.88@$4.88¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.89@$4.89½ for demand, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛@95⅝, and 96 13-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125@par discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15; telegraphic, 17½. Boston—3c discount. Chicago—25c premium. St. Louis—100 premium bid.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 49c.

In London, bar silver sold at 27 5-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $6,576,636, and the imports for the same period $77,969. The net exports, therefore, have been $6,498,667.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Alton & Terre Haute.....1⅜
American Cotton Oil pf.....1¼
American Sugar Refining.....1
American Tobacco pf.....1⅜
Baltimore & Ohio.....1¼
Chicago Gas.....2¼
Delaware & Hudson.....⅝
Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y.....⅝
Long Island Traction.....⅜
Manhattan.....1½
Michigan Central.....2
Norfolk & Western pf.....1⅛

DECLINED.

Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.....⅞
Consolidated Gas.....1⅜
Erie Tel. & Tel.....⅜
Laclede Gas pf.....1½
National Starch 1st pf.....5
United States Leather pf.....⅞

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was active and strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Pittsburg & Western 1st.....1
Northwestern s. f. 5s.....1
St. Paul 1st, C., P. & W. 5s.....1½
St. Paul, M. & M. 1st, Dakota.....1½

DECLINED.

Colorado Coal & Iron 6s.....2
Kansas Pacific cn.....1½
Louisville & St. Louis g. 5s..1

Government bonds were quiet. The 5s, registered, declined ¼ and the 5s, coupon, ⅜. The sales on call were $1,000 5s, registered, at 115¾, $16,000 5s, coupon, at 117@116⅜, and $10,000 currency 6s, of 1896, at 102¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	97	..
4s, r	113	113¼
4s, c	113	113⅜
5s, r	115½	116
5s, c	116⅜	116¾
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102¼	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105¼	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..

In State securities $23,000 Virginia funded 2-3s of 1991 sold at 50½@50⅝, and $25,000 do 6s, deferred, trust receipts, stamped, at 10¼@10½.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were generally higher. The principal changes were: Advanced—Lake Shore, 1, to 142; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 91; Northern Pacific preferred, ½, to 18⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 86¾; Atchison, ¼, to 5⅛; Erie, ¼, to 10⅝; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 58⅞; Wabash preferred, ⅛, to 14¾, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 14¾. Declined—St. Paul, ⅛, to 57¾, and Union Pacific, ⅛, to 11¾. Reading sold at 6⅝ and Ontario and Western at 17¼. British consols were firm at 104 13-16 for both money and the account. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £350,000. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 5c for the account and exchange on London at 25f 17c for checks. Money, ¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 9-16@⅝ per cent. and for three months' bills ⅝ per cent. Spanish 4s, 73½.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The statement of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, rendered Jan. 1, places its total assets in cash, bonds, stock, mortgages, interest, premiums in course of collection, real estate, &c., at $5,350,275.93. The liabilities are given as follows: Cash capital, $1,000,000; reserved fund for unearned premiums, $3,627,392.90; reserve for unpaid losses, &c., $316,523.45. The net surplus is $406,359.58.

—The Canton Company of Baltimore has declared a dividend of $15 per share, payable Feb. 8. The transfer books will be closed Jan. 28 and reopened Feb. 9.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	141	142	141	142	141	143	30
Alton & Terre Haute	38½	38½	38½	38½	38	38⅝	200
American Cotton Oil	24	24½	24	24½	24½	24⅝	600
American Cotton Oil pf	69½	69½	69½	69½	70	71	105
American Express	112	112	112	112	110½	112	2
*American Sugar Refining	89⅝	90⅞	89¼	90⅜	90¼	90⅜	16,771
*American Sugar Refining pf	92	92	92	92	91½	92	200
American Tel. & Cable Co	93	93½	93	93½	92½	94	50
*American Tobacco	99	99	99	99	99	99¾	843
American Tobacco pf	110	110	110	110	109	110	100
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞	1,320
Baltimore & Ohio	65	65½	64⅞	65½	65	65½	1,200
Canada Southern	50½	50½	50½	50½	50¼	50¾	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17⅝	17⅝	18	600
Chicago Gas	72⅜	75⅛	72⅜	74⅝	74⅜	74⅝	28,150
Chicago & Northwestern	96¾	97	96¾	96¾	96¾	96⅞	4,380
Chicago & Northwestern pf	144½	144½	144½	144½	144	145	60
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	71⅞	72⅜	71⅞	72	71⅞	71⅞	330
C., C., C. & St. Louis	39½	39¾	38⅝	38⅝	38⅜	39	400
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	56½	57	56½	56⅞	56⅝	56⅞	6,614
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	63⅝	64½	63⅝	63⅞	63½	63¾	6,020
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6	7	140
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	17	17½	5
Consolidated Gas Company	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129	130½	250
Delaware & Hudson	132¾	133½	132¾	133	132¼	133	806
Delaware, Lack. & Western	165	166½	163½	164	163	163½	403
Denver & Rio Grande pf	35½	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	35⅞	36	600
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	2,811
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	101	101	101	101	101	102½	150
Erie Tel. & Telephone	53	53	53	53	..	..	100
General Electric	34⅞	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34¾	242
Illinois Central	90	90	90	90	89	90	223
Iowa Central	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6	7	125
Iowa Central pf	21½	21½	21½	21½	20½	22	50
Kanawha & Michigan	9½	9½	9½	9½	9	9¾	100
Laclede Gas pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	85	87	225
Lake Erie & Western	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	16¾	17¼	300
Lake Erie & Western pf	73½	74	73½	73½	73⅜	74	840
Lake Shore	139⅜	139⅜	139⅜	139⅜	139¼	139⅝	226
*Long Island Traction	12⅜	13	12⅜	13	12¾	13	250
Louisville & Nashville	85½	85⅝	85⅛	85½	85⅜	85¾	1,460
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7	8	100
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	400
Manhattan Consolidated	107½	109¼	107½	108⅝	108⅝	109¼	7,245
Michigan Central	97	97	97	97	97	90	105
Missouri Pacific	24	24⅜	23¾	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	1,850
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	23	23	22⅞	23	23	23⅜	819
Morris & Essex	164	164	164	164	..	..	25
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	70	70	70	70	..	..	10
*National Lead Company pf	38	38	37⅝	37⅝	37½	38	650
*National Linseed Oil	84½	84½	84½	84½	84	85	300
National Starch 1st pf	40	40	40	40	45	60	107
New-Jersey Central	91⅝	92½	91⅜	91⅝	91¾	92	1,410
New-York Central	100	100	100	100	99¾	100	1,324
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	120
New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	70	70	70	..	70	100
New-York, L. E. & Western	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	1,210
New-York, Sus & West. pf.	43	43½	42⅞	42⅞	42½	43¼	850
Norfolk & Western pf	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	18½	19¼	200
Northern Pacific pf	18½	18½	18½	18½	17⅝	18	240
Ontario & Western	16⅝	17	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	1,710
Oregon Improvement	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	12½	100
Oregon Ry. & Navigation	20	20	20	20	21	24	5
Oregon S. L. & U. N	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5½	7	20
Pacific Mail	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23¾	1,250
Pennsylvania Coal	310	310	310	310	305	325	125
Philadelphia & Reading	13¾	13¾	12⅜	12⅝	12¾	13	2,090
Pittsburg & Western pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	31	34	200
P., C., C. & St. Louis	15½	15½	15½	15½	14½	16	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	156	156½	156	156½	156	157	584
Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	1	2¼	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9½	9⅝	300
St. Paul & Omaha	34	34	34	34	33¾	34½	200
Southern Pacific	18	18⅜	18	18⅛	18	19	481
Southern Railway pf	10¼	10½	10¼	10⅜	10⅝	10½	2,135
Southern Railway pf	35¾	36	35⅝	36	35⅞	36	1,261
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15⅝	16⅞	15⅜	16¼	15⅜	16¼	1,810
Texas Pacific	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	440
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	2	100
Union Pacific	11⅛	11⅝	11	11	11	11¼	1,508
United States Cordage	6⅝	6⅞	6¼	6¼	6⅝	6⅞	910
United States Cordage pf	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝	10	550
United States Express	44	44	43¾	43¾	43	45	29
United States Rubber	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	44	44⅝	160
*United States Leather	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11	11¾	300
*United States Leather pf	65⅝	65⅝	64¾	64¾	64	65¾	620
Wabash	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½	100
Wabash pf	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½	1,245
Western Union Telegraph	88	88	87⅜	88	88	88⅜	2,295
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10	10½	400
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	39½	41	100

Total sales.....120,090

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb & Sus Con 6s 8,000	120⅜				
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s 2,000	112⅞				
Atch, Top & S F 4s 8,000	66⅜				
1,000	66⅜				
10,000	66½				
6,000	66¾				
1,000	67				
20,000	66¾				
1,000	66½				
41,000	66⅝				
29,000	66½				
16,000	66⅝				
Atch, Top & S F 2d 5-4s, Class A 5,000	20				
10,000	19⅞				
79,000	20				
19,000	19⅞				
Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s 1,000	48				
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 5,000	110½				
Bur, C R & Nor 1st 3,000	107				
Collat Trust 5s 1,000	97¼				
2,000	97¼				
5,000	96⅞				
5,000	97				
3,000	97⅜				
2,000	97½				
Canada Southern 2d 2,000	106¾				
Cent of N J G M 5s 19,000	112⅜				
Registered 1,000	112¼				
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 5,000	107½				
6,000	107				
1,000	106⅜				
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911 1,000	119¾				
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 1,000	74½				
10,000	74⅛				
8,000	74				
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 4,000	93½				
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 1,000	120¾				
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 1,000	103¾				
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 5,000	88½				
Chi & East Ill 1st 4,000	116½				
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s 2,000	97¾				
5,000	97½				
Chicago & Erie 1st 5,000	95				
Chi, G I & C Co 1st 10,000	91½				
5,000	92				
6,000	91¾				
Chi & N W S F 5s 5,000	110½				
Chi & Northwestern Registered Gold 7s 5,000	122				
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 1,000	122				
4,000 s15F	102⅝				
1,000	102⅜				
5,000	102⅞				
5,000	103				
5,000	102¾				
5,000	102⅝				
3,000	110¾				
5,000	111¾				
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s 4,000	100⅝				
Col Coal & Iron 6s 1,000	95				
20,000	93				
Colorado Midland 4s 1,000	21¾				
Col, H V & Tol 5s 10,000	89¼				
1,000	89				
Col, H V & T G M 6s 3,000	93				
D M & Ft D 1st 2½s 15,000	58				
Dul & I Range 1st 1,000	92¾				
Duluth, So S & At 5s 5,000	99				
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 3,000 s10F	104				
10,000	104¼				
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 2,000	108¾				
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 2,000	99½				
Erie Reorg 1st Lien 1,000	106¼				
Ft Worth & D C 1st 1,000	72½				
3,000	72¾				
Gal, H & H 5s 5,000	62				
Gal, Har & S An 2d 5,000	101½				
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 10,000	92⅜				
G Bay, W & St P Inc 5,000	7⅝				
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s 6,000	103⅞				
Ill Central 4s, 1953 1,000	98¾				
7,000	98½				
Int & Great Nor 1st 5,000	118				
Iowa Central 1st 5s 7,000	85½				
Kan Pac 1st Cons 2,000	76¼				
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Div Assented 1,000	107½				
8,000	107⅞				
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 7,000	94¼				
L Erie & West 1st 5s 2,000	113				
L S & M So 2d Reg 10,000	123⅝				
L S & M So Div Bds 2,000	113¼				
Lehigh V of N Y 1st 1,000	101				
8,000	101¼				
Lehigh & W-B M 5s 1,000	93				
Louis, Ev & St Louis Consol 1st 5s 1,000	33				
12,000	32				
L, N A & Chi Cons 5,000	95				
Manhat Ry Con 4s 20,000	98				
Mil, L S & West 1st Michigan Div 6,000	128				
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Mo Riv 5s 4,000	105½				
4,000	105¼				
40,000 s20F	102½				
Chi & Pac W 5s 3,000	110¾				
5,000	111¾				
Terminal 5s 5,000	109½				
Minn & St Louis 1st Pacific Extension 6,000	119				
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 10,000	81⅞				
500	82¾				
1,000	81⅞				
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 18,000	47⅝				
38,000	48				
14,000	48¼				
5,000	48				
M, K & T of Tex 5s 1,000	74¼				
1,000	75				
4,000	75¼				
6,000	75				
Mo, Kan & East 1st 1,000	85¼				
10,000 s10F	85				
1,000	85¼				
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 15,000	66				
1,000	65⅞				
Morgan's L & T 7s 10,000	125½				
Nash, C & St L Con 1,000	101				
N Y Cent 1st Coup 1,000	124⅛				
N Y Cent 1st Reg 5,000	123⅝				
N Y Cent Deb 5s Registered 1,000	109				
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 2,000	104				
3,000	104¼				
6,000	104				
N Y Elevated 1st 1,000	107⅜				
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs 2,000	140¼				
Small Bonds 600	139⅞				
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 2,000	88⅞				
Nor Pac 1st Reg 10,000	114				
Nor Pac 2d Coup 1,000	89⅝				
Nor Pac Cons 5s 45,000	27				
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts Receivers' Certs 1,000	101				
Nor Pac Term 1st 2,000	100⅛				
Nor Pac & Mon 1st 1,000	102⅜				
Ohio & Miss Cons 1,000	107⅛				
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 2,000	53¾				
4,000	53¾				
Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Co Certs 5,000	91¾				
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st Evansville Div 4,000	96½				
1,000, c	96½				
2,000	96½				
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc 3,000	23				
3d Pref Inc 20,000	15¾				
51,000	10				
5,000	15¼				
Phil & Read G M 4s 2,000	72½				
Pitts & Western 1st 5,000	83½				
Pleasant V Coal 6s 5,000	101⅜				
Rich & Danville 6s 8,000	118½				
Rocht & Pitts Cons 25,000	118				
St L & Iron Mt 5s 1,000	79⅜				
St L & S Fr Con 4s 10,000	54				
12,000	53⅞				
5,000	54				
5,000 s20F	53¾				
St Louis S W 1st 10,000	63½				
St Paul, M & M 1st Dakota Extension 7,000	119¼				
5,000	119½				
Montana Ext 4s 5,000	87				
So Car & Ga 1st 5s 1,000	97⅜				
19,000	97⅞				
35,000	98				
So Pac of N Mex 1st 10,000	100				
Southern Ry 1st 5s 3,000 s3	88⅞				
1,000	88⅜				
19,000	88⅜				
2,000	88¼				
15,000	88⅛				
10,000	88⅜				
16,000	88⅜				
4,000	88⅜				
Tex & N O Cons 5s 11,000	90¼				
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 1,000	88¼				
27,000	86¼				
5,000	86⅝				
10,000 b3	86¼				
5,000	86				
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 13,000	24⅜				
5,000	24⅝				
2,000	24⅞				
4,000	24¾				
20,000	24½				
1,000	24¾				
Union Elev 1st 6s 3,000	86½				
Union Pac 1st, 1896 4,000	104⅜				
3,000	104½				
Union Pac 1st, 1897 8,000	105¼				
Union Pac 1st, 1898 4,000 s3	105⅜				
5,000	105¾				
Union Pac 1st, 1899 2,000	106¼				
Un Pac Col Trust 4½s Trust Co Certs 5,000	41				
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 5,000	90				
Un Pac Ext S F 8s 4,000	98				
Wabash 1st 5s 4,000	105½				
Wabash 2d 5s 10,000	70¾				
4,000	70⅝				
West Shore Gtd 4s 38,000	105				
Registered 1,000	104½				
500	104¼				
W N Y & Penn 1st 5,000	102⅞				
Vn Nor Car 1st 6s 5,000	114¾				
Wilson Cent Co 1st 16,040	50⅝				
5,000	50¾				

Total sales.....$1,532,600

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
American Coal	90	..
American District Telegraph	35	45
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	1⅛
Atlantic & Pac. pf, new	5	7
*Bay State Gas	21	22
Boston Air Line pf	102	..
Bellville & So. Illinois pf	135	..
Buff., R. & P	18	22
Buff., R. & P. pf	62	..
Bur., C. R. & N	48	..
Canadian Pacific	57	58
Cedar F. & M	4¾	5½
Central Pacific	14⅜	15¾
Cent. & So. Am. Tel	118	..
Chicago & Alton	146½	..
Chi. & Alton pf	167½	..
Chi. & E. Ill	50	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	..	98
C., M. & St. Paul pf	118	120
Cleveland & Pittsburg	158	160
Col. Fuel & I	25½	26
Col. Fuel & I. pf	70	75
Col. & H. Coal	4½	5
C., H. V. & T. pf	33	62
Com. Cable	140	62
Consolidated Coal	33½	35
Denver & Rio Grande	11¼	12
D. M. & Ft. D	5½	7
*D., S. S. & A	3½	..
*D., S. S. & A. pf	8	11
Evansville & Terre Haute	35	40
Flint & P. M	8½	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45
Great Northern pf	101⅜	102¾
G. B. & W. t. r	1⅜	1⅝
G. B. & W. pf. t. r	3½	3¾
Homestake	19	4
Keokuk & D. M	3	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf	15	..
Laclede Gas	27¼	27½
Long Island	86	87½
L. St. L. & T	1	4
Mah. Coal R	105	115
Mah. Coal R. pf	106	..
Man. Beach	2½	5
*Unlisted.		
Md. Coal pf	50	70
Mex. Nat. ctfs	..	2
Mexican Tel	179½	190
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	28	30
M. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	46½	48¾
Minn. Iron	..	40
Mo., K. & T	14¼	15
Mobile & Ohio	16½	16⅝
National Linseed Oil	18	20
National Starch	6	8
Nat. St. 2d pf	25	35
New Cent. Co	5	9
N. Y. & N. H	198	200
N. Y., C. & St. L	13¾	14¾
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	27	30
N. Y., L. E. & W	14¾	15
Norfolk So	60	..
Nor. & West	4¾	5
North Am	3⅝	3⅞
Northern Pacific	3¾	4
Northwest Tel	104½	..
Ohio Southern	14	20
Ont. Mining	8½	12
Peo. & East	2	5
Pea., D. & E	3½	3¾
P., C. & St. L. pf	44	47
P., F. W. & C	157	..
P., F. W. & C. sp	150	..
Quicksilver pf	12	14½
Rens. & Sar	181	..
Rome, Watertown & O	117	118
St. Louis Southern	96	..
St. L. S. W	4¾	5
St. J. & G. I	..	2
St. P. & Duluth	50	55
St. P. & D. pf	90	100
St. P., M. & M	110	112
T. P. Land Tr	8	9½
Tol. & O. C	38	45
Tol. & O. C. pf	70½	75
U. S. Cordage std	18½	20½
Va. D. & C	3¾	4
Utica & B. R	150	..
United States Rubber pf	94¼	94⅝
Wells-Fargo Express	107	112
Wisconsin Central	3	3⅝

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	89⅝	90⅝	89⅝	90¼	17,390
A. T. & S. F.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	320
Chi. Gas	72½	75	72½	74⅝	20,220
C., R. & P.	69½	69½	69½	69½	2,000
C., B. & Q.	71⅞	72¼	71⅞	71⅞	3,470
C., M. & St. P.	56⅝	57	56⅝	56⅝	4,190
Ches. & O.	17½	17½	17½	17½	60
C. of N. J.	91⅝	92½	91⅝	91⅝	1,250
L., N. A. & C. pf.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	50
Manhattan	107⅜	109¼	107½	109¼	630
Nat. Pacific	24	24⅜	23¾	24⅛	240
Nor. Pac. pf.	33	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞	240
N. Y. C. & W.	17	17	17	17	150
Pac. Mail	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	1,000
Phil. & R.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	20

Terminal Quotations.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. & N. W.	98⅝	97⅜	98⅜	98⅜	720
D., L. & W.	165	165	165	165	180
Dist. & C. F.	10⅞	11	10⅝	10⅝	190
Gen. Elec.	34⅜	34⅝	34⅛	34⅜	210
Ill. Central	90	90	90	90	20
Lake Shore	139⅝	139⅞	139⅝	139⅝	40
Louis. & N.	55¼	55⅝	55½	55½	150
South. Ry.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10½	100
Union Pac.	11⅜	11

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
49 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
26 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL,
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company

REORGANIZATION.

The plan of readjustment, dated Oct. 1, 1894, has not been assented to by a sufficient number of income bondholders and stockholders to make the same effective.

The Committee now hold over a majority of the general mortgage bonds, and have, in accordance with the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894, and their circular of Oct. 1, 1894, notified the Trustee of the general mortgage to bring suit for the foreclosure thereof and to press such suit as expeditiously as possible.

The Committee will continue to receive deposits of general mortgage bonds under the agreement of May 7, 1894, until Jan. 31, 1895. The Committee will not purchase further coupons, except from bondholders who deposited their bonds before Jan. 1, 1895. After Jan. 31 no bonds will be received, except upon terms to be announced by the Committee hereafter.

Prior to the foreclosure sale, and as soon as the situation permits, the Committee will submit a plan of reorganization, in the manner provided in the agreement of May 7, 1894. That plan will offer to the junior security holders and stockholders an opportunity to avert sale under foreclosure by accepting its provisions and depositing their securities thereunder before the foreclosure sale, and will provide for a participation in the reorganized property either before foreclosure sale or thereafter, in case the Committee shall purchase the property for all the junior security holders who have assented and deposited their securities, upon as favorable a basis as the financial needs of the property will permit. Special recognition will be offered to those who have deposited their junior securities and stock before Feb. 1, 1895.

Pending the announcement of such plan holders of such junior securities and stock may deposit the same with the depositories of the Committee. Such deposits, together with those already made, may be at any time withdrawn upon the surrender of the receipts therefor.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Dated Jan. 2, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, JR. SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SIX PER CENT. Prior Lien Bonds of the NEW-YORK, PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Extension of Bonds for Forty Years at Four and One-Half Per Cent. Interest.

The NEW-YORK, PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY has made arrangements by which the extension of the above bonds, which become due on March 1, 1895, has been secured at Four and One-Half Per Cent. interest per annum, up to March 1, 1935, in accordance with an indenture executed on the 18th day of December, 1894, between the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York, as trustee. Holders in America of the said bonds who are desirous of having their bonds extended under the said indenture are requested to deposit them with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York on or before the 23d inst. A copy of the indenture of Dec. 18, 1894, may be inspected at the offices of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16 William, or at the office of its President, Charles E. Whitehead, Esq., 71 Wall St., New-York. The bonds must be deposited, without the coupon due March 1, 1895, and accompanied by a duly signed list stating the numbers of the bonds deposited in consecutive order. A receipt will be given for the bonds deposited, and such receipt will be exchangeable within a few days after the deposit against the bonds deposited, enfaced with a stamp stating the extension to March 1, 1935, at Four and One-Half Per Cent. Interest. The new coupon sheets will be delivered on presentation of the stamped bonds, and due notice will be given as soon as they are ready.

FREDK. W. SMITH, Secretary,
London Agency, 20 Bucklersbury, London, E. C.
Jan. 9, 1895.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above company, dated the first day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent., and accrued interest. Total offer not to exceed the amount of $10,982.39. Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall Street, at 12 o'clock noon on Jan. 23, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company.

Upon the request of the holders of more than one-third of the entire Capital Stock of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company the undersigned have consented to act as a committee to procure a rigid investigation of the affairs of the company; to protect the interests of the stockholders, and to secure a change of management.

Counsel for the committee have already taken steps to defend the company in legal proceedings now pending, and are preparing to institute such further proceedings as may be deemed advisable.

A circular is now in preparation for further information, which will be forwarded to stockholders, with a proxy in favor of this committee to be voted at the coming annual election.

No. 2 Nassau St., New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.

RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE,
JOHN J. WATERBURY,
F. M. LOCKWOOD, } Committee.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary,

NATHAN BIJUR,
JOHN L. CADWALADER, } Counsel.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT

1ST 6S AND 2D 5S,
DEALT IN
F. J. LISMAN, 30 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
44 South St., Baltimore, Md., Jan. 14, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of this company, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 1, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., Jan. 21, and reopen at 10 A. M. Feb. 2, 1895. T. K. STUART, Secretary.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16, 1895.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canton Company of Baltimore, held this day, a dividend of FIFTEEN DOLLARS per share was declared, payable on and after the 5th day of February next.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 28th inst. and reopened on the 9th day of February, 1895.

W. B. BROOKS, President.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
Brooklyn, Jan. 18, 1895.

77th DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand at their branch office, No. 47 Cedar St., New-York, to stockholders of record on this date. C. C. LITTLE, Secretary.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane, New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's office on Feb. 1, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Saturday, the 2d of February. JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK,
470 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 18, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable on and after Feb. 1 next. free from all taxes. The transfer books will be closed to Feb. 7, 1895.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Pace Building corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:

To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:

(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—

(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property, in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and

(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and

(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.

(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville;

And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

ARTICLE 1, SECTION 1, OF THE BY-LAWS of the Sterling Iron and Railway Company has been duly amended to read as follows:

"The annual meeting of stockholders shall be held at the office of the President, at Sterlington, Rockland County, New-York, or at the principal business office of the company in the town of Warwick, Orange County, New-York, or at such place in the City of New-York as shall be selected by the Directors (notice of the time and place of holding any such meeting being first duly published as prescribed by law) at 12 o'clock noon on the first Tuesday of March, and at such meeting a Board of Directors, seven in number, shall be chosen from the stockholders by a majority of the votes of the stockholders voting at such election, as prescribed in the stock corporation law of this State."

J. COOKE, Jr., Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. OF NEW-YORK.—4 Irving Place, Jan. 2, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1895. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22 1895.

O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executor.)

20 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
42 shs. Broadway Insurance Co.
50 shs. Canada Southern R'way Co.
110 shs. Chic., Rock Island & Pacific R'way Co.
10 shs. Continental Imp't Co.
$1,200 N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R. 4 p. c. Conat. Deb. Certfs.
50 shs. United States Cordage Co., Prefd.
100 shs. Little Pittsburg Constr. Mining Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
30 shs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
$2,000 West End & Riverside Electric Street R'way 1st Mtge. 6 p. c., 1912.
100 shs. Standard Gas Light Co., Pfd.
10 shs. Nassau Nat'l Bank, B'klyn.
$32,000 Toledo & Ohio Central Extension R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1938, Nov., 1893, Coupons, (Hypothecated.)
100 shs. Trinidad Asphalt Co.
25 shs. Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank, (Ass'm't unpaid.)
40 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
60 shs. Hanover Insurance Co.
10 shs. Western National Bank.
$6,000 Coupons No. 12, due June 1, 1893, from bonds No. 51 to 250, both inclusive, of the Fort Scott Water Co. of Fort Scott, Kansas.
1 sh. Chemical Nat'l Bank.
100 shs. American Bank Note Co.

Savings Banks.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. COR. 6th AV. AND 16th ST., NEW-YORK.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, 1894, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable Jan. 21, 1895. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1895, will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1895.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

ON DEC. 31, 1894, THE FIRM OF LOWNDES & CRAGG was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. G. H. Cragg retiring. The business will be continued and liabilities assumed by CHARLES W. LOWNDES, 52 Howard St., N. Y.

Checks from the Treasury.

Yesterday's receipts at the Sub-Treasury from the Clearing House included large quantities of checks from the Treasury Department. They were drawn in redemption of 6 per cent. currency bonds, of which the Government issued $2,362,000 in 1865.

The issue matured Wednesday. On presentation of the bonds at the Treasury Department checks on the New-York office reached the Clearing House through bank deposits. The number received yesterday was so large that the Sub-Treasury debit balance at the Clearing House for the day reached $1,744,000, against an average daily debit balance of less than $500,000.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Trading Very Dull at Generally Steady Prices.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Lower—Cotton Steady—Coffee Irregular.

There was very little interest shown in the grain trading outside of a local scalping and switching trade, and the variations in prices were confined to very narrow limits. The late news from the West caused a slight rally from the early depression, and the close was very steady and without change from yesterday. Provisions were influenced by the West and closed lower, but steady. Cotton had only a local trade, and closed a trifle lower, coffee was higher early in the day, but lost the advance through local realizing.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	60¾@ 61
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	51½@ 51½
Oats, No. 2, elevator	33½@ 34¼
Flour, straight Spring	$3.20 @$3.40
Flour, straight Winter	2.65 @ 2.85
Cotton, middling uplands	5¾@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @ 18
Pork, mess	12.75 @13.00
Lard, Western steam	7.00 @ ..
Beef, family	10.00 @11.50
Butter, creamery, fancy	22 @ 25
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@ 4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	11 @ 12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16 @ ..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake	9.85 @ ..
Lead	3.10 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were very dull and without special features, with the trading entirely local and mainly scalping and switching. The early business was at a decline of ¼@¼c, following the weakness abroad, with local longs realizing, but prices rallied ¼@¼c on some local covering and on reports of stronger markets at the West, with the close steady and unchanged. Spot was steady, but demand very slow. Sales, 10,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba, for export, at 9¾c over May, free on board, afloat. ....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ¾c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10¾c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 62c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 72¾c; No. 1 Northern, in store, 71¼c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 65¼c.....Clearances hence, 63,804 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 103,964 bushels....Receipts, 1,300 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 13,225 bushels; in the interior, 201,571 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were unchanged to ¼c lower at the close, with a light trade and the business wholly on local account, and without features. Spot was dull, but steady. Sales, 22,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed (so called) at May price, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels ungraded white (horsetooth) on private terms; the trade bought 1,000 bushels steamer mixed at 49¾c, elevator, and 5,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1¼c over January, delivered—Receipts, 1,300 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 25,271 bushels; in the interior, 167,809 bushels....Clearances hence, 2,955 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 46,520 bushels.

OATS—Contracts lost ⅛c with the West, and closed steady, with only a local trade. Spot were dull and ¼c lower, closing weak. ....Sales, 10,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 38¾@37c; No. 2 white, clipped, 37¾c; No. 3 do, 36¾c; No. 2 mixed, 34@34½c; No. 3, 33½c; rejected mixed, 32½c; rejected white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 35c asked; track mixed, 34½@36c; track white, 37½@41c for 10,000 bushels....Receipts, 27,300 bushels; exports, 1,545 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
January			@	60⅞
February	10,000	61	@61¼	61¼
March			@..	61¾
May	710,000	62	@62¼	62¼
June			@..	62⅝
July	70,000	62⅜	@62⅝	62⅜
Total	790,000			

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
January	10,000	51⅜	@..	51⅜
February	10,000	51 1-16	@51⅜	51⅜
May	170,000	51 1-16	@51 3-16	51⅜
July	10,000	51⅜	@..	51⅜
Total	200,000			

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
January	....	..	@..	33¾
February	25,000	34	@34⅛	34
May	50,000	34¼	@34⅜	34¼
No. 2 white—				
January	....	..	@..	36½
February	....	..	@..	36½
March	....	..	@..	37
Total	75,000			

FLOUR—The market continues in the same quiet state, with prices showing no change of importance. Sales, 8,500 bbls, including 1,000 bbls old Spring patents on private terms; 750 bbls bakers' extra at $2.90, 450 bbls Winter No. 1 at $2.30, 1,500 bbls Winter straights at $2.10@$2.80, 450 bbls Kansas straights on private terms, and 4,300 bbls City Mill patents at $4.05@$4.15....Arrivals, 6,424 bbls and 5,315 sacks; exports, 15,126 bbls and 11,412 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 45,283 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@	Nominal.
Supers	@	$2.10@$2.30
No. 2	$2.10@2.15	2.20@ 2.25
No. 1	2.25@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.65
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.65@ 2.85
White wheat str'ts	@	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	3.00@ 3.10	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.30
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	@	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	@	@ 3.25
City No. 2	@	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	@	@ 2.40
City fine	@	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	@ ....
Supers	Nom'l	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nom'l	2.25@ ....
No. 1	2.30@$2.55	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.85
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.20@ 3.40
Patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.70
Special brands	3.70@ 3.80	3.80@ 3.95

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$2.80; fancy at $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and steady. We quote: Flour at $1.70 @$1.80, on spot, and $1.80, to arrive; 53@55c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Steady and in demand. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.85; granulated yellow meal, $2.90@$3; white do, $3; brewers' meal, $1.25; grits $1.25; chops, 85@90c; coarse meal, 93@95c for Western and 95c@$1 for city; yellow, $1.10@$1.12; white, $1.13@$1.14.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.85; meal, $4.40@$4.75; ground, $4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 55@56c delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@67c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 65 @67c.

MALT—Nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 90@95c; middlings, 90@95c; Western, 82½@85c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 90c@$1; rye feed, 80@85c. Oilmeal, $23@$23.50 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $18@$19, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70 @80c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover there continues a slow sale, while prices are unsettled and rather easy. For No. 1 9¾c is asked, while for fancy 10¼c is held. Timothy, $5.75@$6, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market is weak and unsettled. Continued indifferent buying is prompting depression and, in instances, an uneasy feeling over the future. On this account a large lot of prime yellow, 1,000 bbls, was sold, seller's option ninety days, at the comparatively low price of 26c. Not all parties have their views set to that low basis, and there was some little commotion when the business was done. However, there are plenty of sellers of spot oil at prices that hardly show further change, but substantial bids are scarce. It would be hard to sell an ordinary lot of contract yellow at 28c, yet 28¼c is asked, and one lot of 250 bbls, a desirable contract grade, brought 28½c. A lot of 60 bbls off yellow sold at 27½c. Crude, in barrels, while held at 23½c, has scarce bidding over 23c. The mills are offering crude in bulk freely, all sections and of a desirable quality, at 20c, as excluding some large lots under the control of the leading companies, while many mills, even in near sections where freight rates relatively to this market prevail, are willing to sell at 19c. However, there may be some uncertainty over the quality of this 19c oil, as not coming up to the standard of choice; there were 10 tanks sold at 19c. Most of the trade think that prices are, if not on bottom, very near to it, notwithstanding the low sale noted above, and base their opinions in part upon the price of compound lard, which is now near the 5c price, (wi'hin ¼c,) which attracted the largest business several months ago ever done in the compound, and feel that an extensive business is again probable by the further only slight settling in its price; this would bring about a large business in the oil, as the accumulations in the hands of lard refiners are only moderate. COCOANUT OIL is hard to sell, while ruling easy in price, with Ceylon quoted at 5¼c and Cochin at 5¾c. LINSEED OIL is in moderate demand; city quoted at 56c and State at 54@55c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a slow demand, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is slow; quoted at 54@55c. The Government award of 5,000 gallons this week was made at 62½c for extra Winter pressed, delivered at Mare Island, California; equal to 56c here.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 18.—Oil opened 96½c; highest, 96⅝c; lowest, 95¼c; closed, 95¼c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a weak market on pork, which sold off 20c, but rallied before the close 7c. Lard went off 5 points, but closed near Thursday night's prices, while ribs, after selling off 7 points, reacted 2½@5 points. The general market closed steadier, after a fair business for the day, with exporters keeping in at the West, but ruling quiet here. There was a freer movement in meats at the West, but dullness here, and easy prices.

LARD—Western steam was rather easy early, but closed firm. The demands here were light from shippers and all dull otherwise. Sale of 250 tcs cash at 7c. City steam was steady at 6.37½c, and moderately wanted; sales of 115 tcs at that. Options—No sales; January closed at 7c, nominal; May at 7.20c, nominal. Refined remains quiet; Continent quoted at 7.60c and South American at 7.80c. Compound lard remains quiet; quoted at 5¼@5¾c. The West was 6.60@6.70c for January, closing at 6.62@6.65c, and May at 6.82@6.87c, closing at 6.85@6.87c.

PORK—Had moderate demand from shippers at steady prices, with 200 bbls taken up. The West, after selling down 20c, reacted, and closed steady. January closed at $11.22, nominal. May was at $11.40@$11.52, and closed at $11.47, nominal. Prices here are: Mess, new, $12.75@$13; family mess, $11.50@$12; short clear, $13.25@$15.50.

CUTMEATS—The trade East in Western meats has become quiet, but at the packing points direct there are freer distributions, but the large stocks keep prices on a barely steady basis. For city meats the market is slow, while there is a desire to sell at easy prices. Sale of 40 bxs clear bellies at 6⅜c; city-pickled hams, 8@8¼c; do shoulders, 4½@4¾c; 10-lb bellies, 5¾c, nominal; 12-lb do, 5¾c, nominal; clear bellies, boxed, 6⅜c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams at 7¾@7¾c for 12 lb and 7¾@7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¼c; green shoulders at 4¾c.

BACON—Short ribs were down 5@7 points, reacting about 5 points and closing steady, with the West closing at $5.67, nominal, for January, while May was at $5.80@$5.85, closing at $5.82@$5.85.

BEEF—There is hardly material interest from exporters, and the home demands are light, while prices are unsettled and easy. Packet, $9@$9.75; do, in tierces, $13@$14.75; family, $9.75@$11.25; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $15@$16; do, low grades, $12@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@ $9.50.

BEEF HAMS—Have rather more inquiry from smokers, but bids for the most part are about 50c under asking prices, which are $16 at the West and $17 here.

DRESSED HOGS—Are a trifle steadier in price. Receipts at all Western points, 62,287 head, against 62,973 head same time last year. Chicago—Receipts, 32,000 head; market now weak; $3.80@$4.50. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,713 head; steady, $3.60@$4.35. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,174 head; higher, $3.80 @$4.40. Omaha—Receipts, 4,500 head; opened strong; 5c higher; $3.55@$4.30. Kansas City —Receipts, 12,000 head; steady; $3.80@$4.30. Cleveland—Lights and Yorkers, $4.15@$4.30. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,000 head; slow; $4 @$4.40. Quotations here are 5½c for heavy, 5½c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 5¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 5¾@6c for pigs.

TALLOW—Buyers have withdrawn for a 4c price on city, and there is not much demand. There were refusals offered at 4¼c, but they were not considered, and the impression prevailed that business would be done by night at 4c. The country is on offer more freely, but it is hard to get bids for it, and any prices are at present nominal, say, to be considered that way, 4¼@ 4¼c. Australian is neglected, and is nominally at 4½c reported offered at that in instances.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is nominal at 8½c. Oleo stearine, as indicated in our last demand, has come up for city from the local trade, at 6¾c, and 125,000 lb sold at that. There are further offers to sell at that, with a weak Chicago market. There is no Western demand here.

COTTON.

Contracts were a trifle more active on local account, with prices of the close showing a decline of 1@2 points, due entirely to local realizing, with Liverpool irregular, at 1 point decline to ½ point advance. Spot was dull and unchanged, with sales of 37 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	6
Middling upland	5¾

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running a quality more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1½c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	15-16c off
Good ordinary	1½c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling strained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Good middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅝c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	5.56@5.58	5.60	5.55	1,500
February	5.56@5.57	5.59	5.55	1,800
March	5.60@ ..	5.64	5.59	23,200
April	5.63@5.64	5.67	5.63	3,700
May	5.67@5.68	5.71	5.67	40,500
June	5.71@5.72	5.75	5.71	3,400
July	5.75@ ..	5.78	5.74	1,800
August	5.80@ ..	5.84	5.80	4,900
September	5.83@5.85	5.87	5.85	500
October	5.88@5.89	5.92	5.90	2,200
November	@ ..	..	..	....
December	@ ..	..	..	....
Total				85,500

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS, WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1895.

	T.	W.	T.	F.	Total Week.	Total This Week Last Year.
Galveston	4066	8106	8282	5936	50170	22320
N.Orleans	14361	6974	7417	8965	67648	50701
Mobile	1321	561	1407	1004	5938	6351
Savannah	2615	3424	1847	3519	16194	?1838
Char'ton	918	1039	809	2767	8454	7119
Wilm'ton	422	682	860	1498	4180	6556
Norfolk	2172	1308	2520	1800	11489	12364
Baltimore	..	..	12877	1680	14057	1754
New-York	887	1519	1889	1591	7774	9584
Boston	447	1013	183	245	3105	3715
Philadelphia	251	..	200	37	6243	8209
W. Point	2676	995	500	1254	7348	3808
N. News	..	..	..	..	268	2158
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. Royal	..	..	..	..	7880	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	30136	25621	37996	30196	210768	..
This day last week	35490	32704	27418	29707	..	..
This day last year	29088	27881	21834	32254	..	159676

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18,	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
Sales of the week	74,000	67,000
Sales American	66,000	56,000
Sales for export	2,000	1,000
Sales for speculation	2,000	9,000
Actual export	10,000	6,000
Forwarded	72,000	80,000
Total stock	1,427,000	1,507,000
Of which American	1,271,000	1,261,000
Total imports of week	186,000	180,000
Of which American	182,000	135,000
Amount afloat	402,000	345,000
Of which American	400,000	335,000

Price of middling uplands in Liverpool:

Jan. 18, 1895	3 1-16d
Jan. 19, 1894	4½d
Jan. 20, 1893	5 3-16d

Movements at interior towns:

THIS WEEK.

	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	1,079	2,010	2,596
Dallas	1,077	1,538	1,094
Shreveport	2,190	2,850	2,488
Little Rock	2,776	1,288	*13,215

	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Helena	907	2,731	9,408
Vicksburg	1,332	2,472	13,969
Columbus, Miss	984	1,776	3,258
Natchez	1,767	1,420	12,541
Memphis	7,225	17,152	136,000
Nashville	165	865	140
Selma, (estimated)	300	300	5,101
Montgomery	1,757	4,646	23,025
Eufaula	271	302	4,564
Columbus, Ga	1,053	2,444	13,400
Macon	579	768	7,778
Albany	118	345	6,657
Atlanta	1,164	1,930	27,693
Rome	742	1,357	*6,511
Augusta	2,921	3,517	†34,164
Columbia	247	247	....
Newberry	150	85	*550
Charlotte	296	246	250
Raleigh	349	709	*1,635
St. Louis	2,096	20,891	73,876
Houston	44,817	64,011	54,509
Meridian	761	301	4,641
Cincinnati	7,643	5,020	13,607
Yazoo City	1,719	2,022	12,503
Total	86,004	142,545	514,206

LAST YEAR.

	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	645	417	4,570
Dallas	3,147	3,417	2,096
Shreveport	1,501	1,752	15,331
Little Rock	1,708	1,772	*9,390
Helena	515	507	4,302

COMMERCIAL—CONTINUED.

was nominally 50½c. By sample that grade sold from 51½@52c.

BARLEY was steady. Receipts were 23 cars. Offerings and demand were both light. No. 4 sold at 50@52½c; No. 3 at 50@53½c; No. 2 sold sparingly at 54½c.

PROVISIONS—A double incentive to weakness in product was found in the discouraged feeling of the grain markets and in depression in the live hog market. Speculation was dead in these as in the other articles traded in on the floor. Some recovery from extreme inside figures occurred before the close, due to buying by early sellers. The close showed May pork with a loss of 12½c, May lard with a fraction, and May ribs with a decline of 2½@5c from yesterday. Receipts were fair and the shipments liberal. Liverpool was steady, but domestic markets were easy. A moderate business was transacted in the cash market at steady prices.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow—Wheat, 100 cars; corn, 340 cars; oats, 140 cars; hogs, 17,000 head.

FREIGHTS—There was no change in the east-bound rail rates. Grain and flour for New-York were taken at 17½c and 20c, and provisions at 22½@25c per 100 lb.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
Jan.	54⅛@54¼	54¼@54¼	54 @..	54⅛@54¼
May	57⅝@57⅞	57⅝@57⅞	57½@..	57⅝@57⅞
July	58⅛@58⅜	58⅛@..	58⅛@..	58⅛@58⅜
Corn No. 2—				
Jan.	45¼@..	45¼@..	45⅛@..	45⅛@..
May	47½@..	47½@47⅝	47¼@..	47½@..
July	47 @..	47⅛@..	46⅞@..	47 @..
Oats No. 2—				
Jan.	27⅜@..	28 @..	27⅜@..	27⅝@..
May	30¾@30⅞	30½@..	30¼@..	30¼@30⅜
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Jan.	$11.25	$11.25	$11.25	$11.25
May	11.52½	11.52½	11.40	11.47½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	6.70	6.70	6.62½	6.70
May	6.87½	6.87½	6.82½	6.87½
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70
May	5.85	5.85	5.80	5.85

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet and steady; there was a moderate call from local jobbers; No. 2 Spring wheat, 57½@59c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 53@58c; No. 2 red, 54⅛@54¼c; No. 2 corn, 45c; No. 2 oats, 29c; No. 2 rye, 50½c; No. 2 barley, 54½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.42½; prime timothy seed, $5.00; mess pork, per bbl, $11.25@$11.37½; lard, per 100 lb, $6.70@$6.72½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $5.60@$5.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.75@$4.87½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.95@$6.05; whiskey, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $4.69; granulated, $3.90; standard A, $3.82 per bbl; linseed oil, as quoted by the National Linseed Oil Company: Raw, 54c; boiled, 57c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	5,497	2,245
Wheat, bushels	27,730	3,194
Corn, bushels	98,910	15,125
Oats, bushels	122,878	88,949
Rye, bushels	1,400	3,949
Barley, bushels	31,976	22,616

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 24c; firsts, 22@23c; seconds, 17@20c. Eggs were easy; fresh stock, 18½@19c.

STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—Flour—Holders firm, but trade dull; receipts, 4,500 bbls; shipments, 2,882 bbls; patent, $2.60@$2.70; extra fancy, $2.30@$2.40; fancy, $2.10@$2.20; choice, $1.80@$1.90. Bran—Situation unchanged; market firm; little doing; bulk, country points, 57@58c; sacked, east side, offered at 67c, 66c bid; country points, sacked, 62@64c; small lots, at mill, 66@67c; large lots at 65c. Wheat lower; receipts, 9,771 bushels; shipments, 40,267 bushels; May, 55 @55⅝c; July, 55⅝c. Corn lower; receipts, 46,900 bushels; shipments, 700 bushels; cash, January, 45½c; February, 44⅝c; May, 43⅞c; July, 44½@44¾c. Oats lower; receipts, 23,100 bushels; shipments, 8,345 bushels; May, 30¼@30¾c. Pork—Standard mess, $11.55 for new and $11.30 for old; on orders, higher. Lard—Prime steam, $6.60; choice, $6.70. Dry-Salted Meats—Shoulders, 4¾c; longs, 5¼c; clear ribs, 5⅝c; shorts, 6c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 5¾@5⅞c; longs, 6⅝c; clear ribs, 6¾c; shorts, 6⅞c. High wines steady at $1.22. Wool—Market dull; Missouri and Illinois—Medium combing, 15c; medium clothing, 14@15c; low and coarse, 12@13½c; hard burry, 8c; Western and Northern—Medium, 10@12c; fine medium, 9@10c; light fine, 8@9c; heavy fine, 6@7c; Texas—Medium, 10 @13c; fine medium, 9@11c. Bagging—Order prices, 1¾ lb, 4½c; 2 lb, 5c; 2¼ lb, 5¾c. Iron ties, 95c. Hemp twine, 7c per lb. Lead—The market has apparently quieted down after yesterday's activity and strength; sales of only 4 cars, spot, at 3.30c reported, but futures held higher. Spelter dull and weak; could be bought at 3.02½c.

BUFFALO, Jan. 18.—Spring Wheat—Market opened dull and weak, but closed firmer, especially for old No. 1 Northern, which was held at ½c advance. Sales, 17,000 bushels old No. 1 Northern, 67¼c; 12,000 bushels do, 67¾c; 5,000 bushels old Chicago, 66¼c. Closing: New No. 1 hard, 68¼c; old No. 1 Northern, 67¾c; Chicago do, 66¼c. Winter wheat steady; sales, 3 cars No. 3 red, 59c; 1 car No. 2 white, 60½c, on track; No. 2 red, in store, 59¼c asked. Corn in fair demand; steady; closing, No. 2 yellow, 46½c; No. 3 yellow, 46¼c; No. 2 corn, 45¾@46c; No. 3 corn, 45½@45¾c, on track. Oats weak; demand light; supply fairly liberal; sales, 7 cars, No. 2 white, 35¼@35½c; 3 cars No. 3 white, 34⅜@35c; 4 cars No. 2 mixed, 33c, on track. Barley—No sales to-day; sellers firm; buyers looking for lower prices; quotations unchanged. Rye—None offered; no inquiry. No. 2 quoted at 55c, on track. Flour dull; unchanged. Buckwheat quiet; steady; unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 1,500 bushels; corn, 41,000 bushels; oats, 39,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bbls; wheat, 23,500 bushels; corn, 18,000 bushels; barley, 31,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18.—Wheat in store quiet and weak, having a downward tendency all day opened and closed at a loss, with cash 3c below. In the sample market wheat was steady and in moderate demand, with light supply. Barley, in store, ½@3c lower and dull; No. 1, on track, 51½c. Corn lower and in moderate demand; No. 3, on track, 43c. Oats lower and less active; No. 2 white, on track, 31½@31¾c; No. 3 white, on track, 31¼@31½c. Rye higher and scarce; No. 1, on track, 51½c. Flour steady and in fair domestic demand, with an increase in production, and sales can be made on the basis of $3.25@$3.30 for choice hard Spring wheat patents. Millstuffs held firmly and prices quoted at $13.25@$13.50 for sacked bran. Provisions lower; mess pork, $11.15 for cash and $11.40 for May; prime steam lard, $6.65 cash, and $6.80 for May. Receipts—Flour, 3,450 bbls; wheat, 11,700 bushels; corn, 6,500 bushels; oats, 27,000 bushels; rye, 1,200 bushels; barley, 46,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,156 bbls; oats, 18,000 bushels; rye, 5,000 bushels; barley, 1,042 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—Flour quiet; Winter patent, $2.50@$2.90; do, fancy, $2.35@$2.45; do, family, $2@$2.15; low grades, $1.70@$1.80; Spring patent, $3.30@$3.80; Spring fancy, $2.55@$2.75; Spring family, $2.40@$2.60. Wheat—Moderate demand; receipts light; prices sustained. Corn quiet; No. 2 white, 44½c; No. 2 mixed, 42½c; yellow ear, 45½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 32¼c; No. 2 white, 34c; rejected mixed, 31c; No. 2 mixed, 32c. Pork quiet and easy; mess, $11.50; clear mess, $12.50; clear family, $12.50. Lard easier; light demand; steam lard, $7, kettle lard, $7. Dry-salted meats easier; loose shoulders, 5c; loose short ribs, 5¾c; loose short clear sides, 5¾c. Bacon easier; light demand; loose shoulders, 5¾c; loose short rib sides, 6¼c; loose short clear sides, 6¾c. Whisky—Market steady at $1.22; sales, 649 bbls.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—The speculative wheat market opened very dull this morning and ruled easy throughout the morning session. January closed 59c; yesterday, 59c. May opened 59¾@59¼c; highest, 59½c; lowest, 58⅝c; closed, 59¼c; yesterday, 59½@59⅝c; July opened 60⅜@60⅝c; highest, 60½c; lowest, 60⅜c; closed, 60½c; yesterday, 60⅝c. The cash wheat market was fairly active, with the principal demand coming from local millers; No. 1 hard sold at 61c; No. 1 Northern mostly at 60c, and No. 2 at 1 to 1½c under; receipts, 162 cars; shipments, 16 cars. Corn, No. 3, 36@36½c; Oats, No. 3, 28½c; No. 3 white, 29½@29¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Bran and shorts about steady and unchanged.

DULUTH, Jan. 18.—Wheat was steady today, without a variation, with very little business, neither side feeling aggressive; the news was non-committal, and the trading in pits was very active; the close: No. 1 hard, cash, 61½c; January, 61½c; May, 63¾c; July, 64¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 59½c; January, 59⅝c; May, 62½c; July, 62⅝c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 56c asked; No. 3, 53¾c; rejected, 50¾c; to arrive: No. 1 hard, 61½c; No. 1 Northern, 59¼c; receipts, 13,508 bushels; shipments, none; inspected, 46 cars; last year, 131 cars.

PEORIA, Jan. 18.—Corn steady; new No. 2, 41¼c; new No. 3, 41c; new No. 4, 39c; receipts, 41,000 bushels; shipments, 7,800 bushels. Oats dull; lower; No. 2 white, 30¼@30¾c; No. 3 white, 30c; receipts, 75,900 bushels; shipments, 35,200 bushels. Rye dull; nominal; receipts, 600 bushels. Whisky—Market steady on the basis of $1.22 for high wines; shipments, 697 bbls.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18.

BEEVES—Receipts, 147 cars, or 2,570 head: 123 cars consigned direct to slaughterers and exporters, and 24 cars for the market; making, with 3 cars already in the yards 27 cars on sale. The market opened with a trifle weak feeling on steers, but reports of a light run in Chicago enabled sellers to maintain prices, and rough stuff of all descriptions was rated 10c higher; trade was dragging, but all the offerings were disposed of, and mainly to the home trade; exporters taking only 63 head; cars of corn-fed Texans sold at $4.15@$4.65 100 lb; inferior to good native steers at $4@$5.10; 1 bullock at $5.15; oxen at $2.85@$4.25; bulls at $2.60@$3.25; cows at $1.40@$3.75. City-dressed native sides slow, but steady at 7@9c lb. Latest cable advices quote American steers easier at 10¼@11¼c, with tops selling in Liverpool at 11¾c, dressed weight; American sheep unchanged at 11@13c, dressed weight, and refrigerated beef easier at 9@9¼c lb. Shipments to-day, none; to-morrow the Umbria, sailing for Liverpool will take out 2,000 quarters of beef for Eastmans Company; the Mohawk for London, 300 cattle and 2,704 quarters of beef for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 200 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son, and 100 cattle for M. Goldsmith; the Colorado for Hull, 50 cattle and 280 sheep for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, and the Trinidad carries 40 cattle and 75 sheep for Bermuda; making the total shipments from this port for the week, 1,839 cattle, 11,704 quarters of beef, and 5,156 sheep, including 40 cattle and 110 sheep to Bermuda and Barbados.—SALES.—D. McPHERSON &CO.—12 Kentucky steers, 1,397 lb average, at $5.10 10c lb; 6 do, 1,258 lb, at $4.75; 2 oxen, 1,490 lb, at $4; 2 do, 1,415 lb, at $3.35; 3 bulls, 1,030 to 1,310 lb, at $3.10@$3.25; 5 do, 1,146 lb, at $2.90; 6 do, 950 to 1,020 lb, at $2.60@$2.80; 18 cows, 1,098 lb, at $3.10; 23 do, 911 lb, at $2.35; 7 do, 1,008 lb, at $2.25; 5 do, 944 lb, at $2.15; 17 do, 856 to 933 lb, at $2; 12 do, 840 lb, at $1.90; 11 do, 877 to 950 lb, at $1.50; 19 do, 730 to 800 lb, at $1.40. SHERMAN & CULVER—22 Ohio steers, 1,126 lb, at $4.50; 18 Illinois do, 1,225 lb, at $4.80; 17 do, 1,153 lb, at $4.60; 20 do, 1,163 lb, at $4.57½; 19 do, 1,161 lb, at $4.45; 19 do, corn-fed Texans from St. Louis, 1,238 lb, at $4.65; 20 do, 1,177 lb, at $4.50; 20 do, 1,165 lb, at $4.42½; 22 do, 1,045 lb, at $4.15; 1 ox, 1,630 lb, at $4; 12 do, 1,440 lb, at $3.85; 2 do, 1,200 lb, at $3.50; 5 do, 1,230 lb, at $3.25. NEWTON & CO.—8 Western steers, 1,377 lb, at $4.85; 15 do, 1,330 lb, at $4.75; 18 do, 1,226 lb, at $4.60; 3 do, 1,167 lb, at $4.35; 18 Indiana do, 1,234 lb, at $4.75; 8 oxen and steers, 1,195 lb, at $4.25; 4 oxen, 1,402 lb, at $2.85; 1 cow, 1,140 lb, at $3.75; 1 do, 740 lb, at $2.25; 16 Western steers, 1,296 lb, at $4.70. S. W. SHERMAN—20 Illinois steers, 1,214 lb, at $4.60; 18 do, 1,172 lb, at $4.55. M. GOLDSMITH—1 Illinois steer, 1,310 lb, at $5.15; 19 do, 1,227 lb, at $4.85; 2 do, 1,255 lb, at $4.25; 9 do, 1,237 lb, at $4.15; 6 do, 1,233 lb, at $4; 7 oxen, 1,224 lb, at $3.60; 7 cows, 1,157 lb, at $2.25.

CALVES—Receipts, 240 head, of which 190 head, mainly Western calves, were at Sixtieth Street; 2 cars were held over yesterday. Veals were quiet, but steady; Western calves dull but not lower, and 2 cars of the latter were to sell at the close; medium to prime veals sold at $6@$7.25 100 lb; choice Jersey do at $7.50; Western calves at $2.75@$2.87½; no barnyard calves offered. Dressed calves slow, but steady, at 7@10¼c for city-dressed veals, 6@9c for country-dressed, and 4@5½c for little calves.—SALES.—J. P. NELSON—41 Western calves, 320 lb average, at $2.87½ 100 lb; 41 do, 340 lb, at $2.75. M. COLLINS—18 Virginia veals, 138 lb, at $6. G. DILLENBACK—6 veals, 166 lb, at $7.25; 48 Western calves, 331 lb, at $2.87½. D. McPHERSON & CO.—5 veals, 100 lb, at $5.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 43 cars, or 8,635 head: 18 cars consigned direct to slaughterers and 25 cars for the market. Butchers were well supplied with stock bought in Buffalo and took hold very cautiously, and were not disposed to operate except at lower figures; sheep were rated a trifle easier and lambs 15@25c lower, and about 10 cars were in the pens unsold at the close; common to good sheep sold at $2.50@$3.50 100 lb; poor to prime lambs at $3.50@$5. Dressed mutton dull at 5@7c lb, and dressed lambs weak at 9½@9¾c.—SALES.—D. McPHERSON & CO.—213 Michigan lambs, 71 lb average, at $4.87½ 100 lb; 93 do, 69 lb, at $4.87½; 124 do, 59 lb, at $4.15; 72 Kentucky do, 73 lb, at $4.37½; 149 State do, 59 lb, at $4.25; 271 Buffalo sheep and lambs, 48 lb, at $3; 8 Western sheep, 81 lb, at $3.50; 206 do, 82 lb, at $3.25; 34 Kentucky do, 94 lb, at $3.37½; 88 do, 121 lb, at $3.37½; 89 State do, 87 lb, at $3; 10 do, 82 lb, at $2.50. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—149 Ohio lambs, 84 lb, at $5; 241 do, 68 lb, at $4.60; 195 Ohio sheep, 99 lb, at $3.50; 106 do, 94 lb, at $3. S. SANDERS—56 State lambs, 53 lb, at $3.50; 44 State sheep, 82 lb, at $3.12½. G. DILLENBACK—36 State sheep, 100 lb, at $3.50; 122 State lambs, 75 lb, at $4.75; 100 do, 73 lb, at $5; 43 culls, 54 lb, at $3.50. D. HARRINGTON—60 Western lambs, 80 lb, at $5; 229 do, 70 lb, at $4.70; 128 Western sheep, 107 lb, at $3.25. NEWTON & CO.—130 Ohio lambs, 68 lb, at $4.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 34 cars, or 5,568 head, of which 34 head for sale. Market lower at $4.25@$4.50. Country-dressed weak at 4½@6¾c for heavy to light weights.—SALES.—D. McPHERSON & CO.—18 State hogs, 195 lb average, at $4.50 100 lb; 4 rough do, 195 lb, at $4. HUME & MULLEN—14 State hogs, 107 lb, at $4.50.

BUFFALO, Jan. 18.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,240 head; total for week thus far, 11,080 head; fo the same time last week, 13,060 head; consigned through, 2,180 head; to New-York, 1,260 head; on sale, 60 head; market opened steady to easy for all kinds; no very choice here; closed steady; about all sold; fair to good fat cows, $2.50@$3.30; coarse (1,100 lb) steers, $3.80. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 20,250 head; total for week thus far, 79,200 head; for same time last week, 92,400 head; consigned through, 9,000 head; to New-York, 4,200 head; on sale, 12,000 head; market opened active and steady for all kinds, but ruled stronger by noon; closed easier, with a number of loads of late arrivals unsold; Yorkers, light to good, $4.15@$4.25; extra, $4.30; good light mixed, $4.30@$4.35; good mediums, $4.35@$4.40, mostly $4.40; good heavy, $4.45@$4.50; pigs, $4.25@$4.35; roughs, $3.00@$3.80; stags, $3@$3.25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 11,400 head; total for week thus far, 52,800 head; for same time last week, 49,900 head; consigned through, 1,800 head; to New-York, 4,000 head; on sale, 12,000 head; market opened slow and 10@15c lower; closed dull and weak, with a number unsold; good to choice lambs, $4.50@$4.90; fair to good, $3.75@$4.15; culls and common, $2.75@$3.50; mixed sheep, choice to extra, $2.50@$3.25; common to good, $2@$2.40; choice (100 lb,) weathers, $3.00@$3.75; export sheep, $3.50@$4.

EAST LIBERTY, Jan. 18.—Cattle—Receipts light; market steady, at unchanged prices; prime, $5.25@$5.50; good, $4.75@$5; good butchers', $4.15@$4.50; rought fat, $3.15@$3.90; fair light steers, $3.40@$3.60. Hogs—Receipts liberal; demand for medium and light grades is better at a shade stronger prices; heavy hogs slow at unchanged prices; heavy Philadelphias, $4.30@$4.35; medium Philadelphias, $4.25@$4.30; best Yorkers, $4.20@$4.25; common to fair Yorkers, $4.10@$4.15; roughs, $3@$3.75. Sheep—Supply light; demand fair; extra, $3.40@$3.60; good, $2.65@$3; fair, $2@$2.20; yearlings, $2.65@$3; best lambs, $4.25@$4.50; common to fair lambs, $2.45@$3.55.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,281 head; market opened active and 5c to 10c higher, but closed weaker; dressed beef, butchers' steers, and light shippers' cattle, $2.50@$4.05; stockers and feeders, $1.75@$3.85; cows and mixed, 75c@$4; Texas steers, $2.20@$3.80. Hogs—Receipts, 5,174 head; market closed weak at yesterday's decline; packing, $4.15@$4.30; butchers', $4.20@$4.40; Yorkers, $3.90@$4.10. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200 head; market dull, and prices unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; market quiet and steady; common to extra steers, $3.15@$5.70; stockers and feeders, $2.25@$3.75; cows and bulls, $1.25@$3.75; calves, $3@$5.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 32,000 head; market weak and 5c lower; heavy, $4@$4.35; common to choice mixed, $3.80@$4.30; choice assorted, $4.10@$4.15; light, $3.70@$4.05; pigs, $2@$3.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,000 head; market steady; inferior to choice, $2@$3.75; lambs, $2.75@$4.50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 18—5 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 10s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 7s 9d for Cuba Muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—January, 8s 10½d; May, 9s ¾d. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 37s 6d per quarter; January and February shipment, 38s. Linseed oil, 19s 10½d per cwt. Linseed cake, £5 7s 6d per tun for Western. Cocoanut Oil—Cochin, 25s 6d per cwt; Ceylon, 23s 10d. Sperm oil, £38 10s per tun. Whale oil, £17 10s per tun. Refined petroleum, 4½d per gallon. Spirits of petroleum, 6d per gallon. Spirits of turpentine, 21s 3d per cwt. Resin—American strained, 4s 3d per cwt; do, fine, 8s 9d. Australian Tallow—Beef, 20s 6d@21s per cwt; mutton, 24s 3d@ 26s 6d.

There was a good attendance at the wool sales to-day, and the bidding was animated, especially for strong, deep-grown cross-breds, which Bradford operators are anxious to secure. Home and Continental buyers competed keenly for greasy and scoured, which were equally favored at the initial rates of the series. The takings of American purchasers have been reduced, owing to the smallness of the supply of merinos suitable for their needs. Following are the day's sales in detail, with the prices obtained:

New South Wales, 400 bales—Scoured, 5d @1s 2d; do locks and pieces, 4@7d; greasy, 5½@8½d; do locks and pieces, 2½@3¾d. Queensland, 1,500 bales—Scoured, 8¼@11d; do locks and pieces, 7@11d; greasy, 3¼@8d; do locks and pieces, 3¾@5½d. Victoria, 2,200 bales—Scoured 4d@1s 3½d; do locks and pieces, 3¾@11½d; greasy, 5@9½d; do locks and pieces, 5@6¾d. South Australia, 200 bales—Scoured locks and pieces, 8d; greasy, 6@6¾d. West Australia, 900 bales—Scoured locks and pieces, 8@11d; greasy, 2½@7½d; do locks and pieces, 3@4¾d. Tasmania, 77 bales—Scoured, 8½@10d. New-Zealand, 3,600 bales—Scoured, 5¼d@1s 2d; do locks and pieces, 5¼@10½d; greasy, 5@ 9½d; do locks and pieces, 4¼@5¾d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 300 bales—Scoured, 7d@1s 4d; greasy, 3½@5¼d.

Henry Pearse, Hughes & Sons, Williams & Overbury, and John Hoare & Co., who conducted the sales, say in their circulars that good and useful greasy merinos were keenly competed for, especially by American operators, at the rates ruling in November and December. There was a strong demand for greasy crossbreds at satisfactory prices. Inferior kinds of wool were firm at the opening rates.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess steady, at 70s; prime mess steady, at 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, steady, at 57s 6d; do, medium, steady, at 52s 6d. Ham—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm, at 44s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm, at 32s; short rib, about 25 lb, dull, at 32s; long, clear middles, about 45 lb, dull, at 31s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull, at 31s; shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, firm, at 30s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, easy, at 50s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, easy, at 18s 6d. Spirits of turpentine firm, at 21s. Rosin—Common, steady, at 3s 9d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady, at 35s. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter, dull, at 4s 8½d; No. 2 red Spring, dull, at 5s 4½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter steady, at 5s 9d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, dull, at 4s 2d; January, dull, at 4s 1¾d; February, dull, at 4s 1¾d; March, dull, at 4s 2d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady, at £2 10s @£3.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; American, middling, low middling clause, January delivery, 3d, sellers; January and February delivery, 3d, sellers; February and March delivery, 3 1-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 3 2-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 3 3-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 3 4-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 3 6-64d, value; July and August delivery, 3 7-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 3 8-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 3 10-64d, value.

BREMEN, Jan. 18.—Petroleum, 5 marks 25 pfennings for American.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—Cotton steady; quotations revised; good middling, 5¾c; middling, 5 3-16c; low middling, 4 15-16c; good ordinary, 4 11-16c; net receipts, 5,965 bales; gross, 9,035 bales; exports, to France, 12,552 bales; coastwise, 7,060 bales; sales, 6,450 bales; stock, 328,128 bales (corrected.) Weekly—Net receipts, 67,648 bales; gross, 69,312 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 16,605 bales; Continent, 30,750 bales; coastwise, 25,553 bales; sales, 57,850 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 18.—Cotton firm; middling, 5 3-16c; low middling, 4 13-16c; good ordinary, 4 7-16c; net and gross receipts, 5,936 bales; exports, to the Continent, 4,896 bales; coastwise, 4,402 bales; sales, 1,098 bales; stock, 244,410 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 50,170 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 33,518 bales; France, 19,998 bales; Continent, 12,617 bales; coastwise, 15,429 bales; sales, 9,188 bales; spinners', 72 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 18.—Cotton steady; middling, 5¼c; low middling, 4 13-16c; good ordinary, 4½c; net and gross receipts, 3,519 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,994 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 98,190 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 16,194 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 9,375 bales; Continent, 13,602 bales; coastwise, 7,893 bales; sales, 5,475 bales.

MAYOR STRONG MARRIES A COUPLE

He Did Not Kiss the Bride, but Wished Her Great Happiness.

Two young women and a good-looking young man visited Mayor Strong's office about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

"What can I do for you, ladies?" asked the Mayor, in his pleasant way.

The young man stepped forward and said, in a whisper: "Two of us want to get married."

"Want to get married, eh?" inquired the Mayor. "I don't know that I can go through anything but the simplest sort of a service. I never did anything of this kind before."

Confidential Clerk Burrow told the Mayor that there was a form of marriage service prepared for the Mayor's use, and that the records for the Bureau of Vital Statistics had to be made out and signed by the couple first. The papers were properly prepared and the Mayor performed the marriage ceremony for the first time.

"I believe that is all the ceremony necessary to make you a very happy man," said Col. Strong to the groom, as he shook hands with him. Then he shook hands with the bride and said: "I wish you great happiness also. If this desk was not between us I should feel inclined to avail myself of my privilege of kissing the bride."

The bride blushed upon hearing the Mayor's words. She was Emma Eckersdorf, thirty-one years old, of 134 East Ninety-sixth Street. The groom was Charles Alan Hann, twenty-eight years old, of Schenectady, N. Y.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND, snow or rain, warmer, southeast, shifting to southwest, winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN NEW-YORK, and EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, snow or rain, warmer, southwest winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND and VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, southwest winds. NEW-JERSEY and DELAWARE, generally fair, warmer, southwest winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, warmer, south winds. EASTERN FLORIDA fair, variable winds. ALABAMA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer, south winds. TENNESSEE, fair, warmer in extreme east, slightly colder in western portion, southwest to west winds. KENTUCKY, fair, colder in northwest portion, southwest, shifting to northwest winds. ILLINOIS, fair, slightly cooler, west to northwest winds. MISSOURI, fair, variable winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, warmer in southeast portion, light, southerly winds. LOUISIANA, EASTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, south winds. ARKANSAS, fair, slightly colder in northern portion, variable winds, becoming southerly. INDIANA, fair, slightly cooler, west winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, clearing in the early morning, fair Saturday, winds becoming westerly. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, northerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, slightly colder, variable winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, southwest winds.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, clearing, west winds. OHIO, clearing in the early morning, fair Saturday, cooler in northwest portion, west winds. NEBRASKA, KANSAS, and COLORADO, generally fair, south winds, becoming variable. MONTANA, fair, colder in southern portion, north winds. MINNESOTA, local snows, warmer, east winds. IOWA, generally fair, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, variable winds.

SIGNALS are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Sandy Hook to Eastport. The pressure has risen west of the Mississippi, except in the Gulf States; to the eastward it has fallen, except in Maine and Florida. A well-defined centre of low pressure exists over Lake Erie, the barometer being 29.70 inches. A high pressure of little energy is central over Florida. An extensive depression still continues to cover the Pacific coast districts. There has been a general rise in temperature everywhere east of the Rocky Mountains, with the exception of the Middle States and New-England. Light snows have fallen throughout the lage regions and in Southern New-England. Fair weather will continue throughout the South and is indicated for all the districts west of the lakes. The weather will probably clear early Saturday in the lake regions. Snow or rain is indicated for New-England and the northern portion of the Middle States. The temperature will continue to rise in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and will fall in the western lake regions. Higher temperature is indicated for New-England, and continued warm weather west of the Mississippi.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Milwaukee, Wis., and relieve Major James F. Gregory, Corps of Engineers.

—Leave of Absence.—Major James F. Gregory, Corps of Engineers, three months.

Navy.

—Naval Cadets F. L. Chadwick, E. A. Elder, H. A. Pearson, and J. L. Sticht are detached from the Independence and ordered to the Olympia.

—Ensign A. C. Dieffenbach is detached from duty as Inspector of Ordnance at Hartford, Conn., and ordered to the Olympia.

—Capt. J. J. Read, Lieuts. T. S. Phelps, W. W. Buchanan, F. A. Sherman, and W. D. Rose are ordered to the Olympia.

—Assistant Engineer J. K. Robinson is detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and ordered to the Olympia.

—Naval Cadets O. A. Pratt and J. S. Doddridge are detached from the Michigan and ordered to the Olympia.

—Passed Assistant Engineer W. B. Dunning is detached from the Union Iron Works and ordered to the Olympia.

—Acting Carpenter William MacDonald is detached from the Union Iron Works and ordered to the Olympia.

—Assistant Engineer R. E. Carney is detached from the Union Iron Works and ordered to the Olympia.

—Pay Inspector R. W. Allen is detached from the Portsmouth Navy Yard and ordered to the Olympia.

—Acting Gunner L. J. G. Kuhlwein is detached from the Independence and ordered to the Olympia.

—Acting Boatswain P. W. Doyle is detached from the Independence and ordered to the Olympia.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon M. R. Pigott is ordered to the Olympia.

—Capt. Frank Wildes is ordered to command the Independence.

—Surgeon J. G. Ayres is ordered to the Olympia.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME SALES OF INTEREST REPORTED BY BROKERS.

West Side Lots and Dwellings Disposed Of—Dr. Valentine Mott Buys a Country Place.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Henry and David E. Oppenheimer six and one-half lots on the south side of Sixty-ninth Street, 375 feet west of Central Park West, to George C. Edgar's Sons, who will erect dwellings on the plot. The lots were bought a few days ago by the Messrs. Oppenheimer.

Messrs. Bennett & Graff have sold for Peter Wagner, to a Mr. Cannon, the four-story brownstone dwelling 39 West Sixty-eighth Street, 19 by 56 by 102.2.

Mr. Edward Tipping has sold to a Mr. Drummond, at about $40,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 148 West Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 60 by 102.2.

Mr. F. Zittel has sold for John C. Umberfield, to ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, the four-story dwelling 29 West Seventy-fifth Street, 22 by 60, with dining-room extension, by 102.2, at about $57,000.

Mr. John P. Kirwan has sold the property at 363 Seventh Avenue, near Thirty-first Street, 23 by 75, with four-story front and rear brick tenements, at $22,000.

Mr. August Blanke has bought of Guy Culgin two five-story tenements on the south side of Fifty-ninth Street, 300 feet east of Second Avenue.

Messrs. J. P. & E. J. Murray have sold for Mr. Friessen, to John Beattie, the three-story and basement dwelling 66 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. This was recently purchased from the builder, Louis Wirth.

Mr. Mitchell A. C. Levy has bought of Gustav Lang the two five-story brick tenements 423 and 425 West Thirty-second Street, at $60,000. The first is 26 feet front and the other 16.10 feet, the lots being 98.9 feet deep.

Dr. Valentine Mott has bought of the S. L. M. Barlow estate, at $35,000, a three-story marble and frame dwelling, with large plot, at Glenwood, L. I.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. Philip A. Smyth of Smyth & Ryan sold under foreclosure the six three-story brick and frame dwellings 450 to 460 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, beginning at the southwest corner of Convent Avenue, each 16.8 by 99.11. The bidding was at time spirited, but the increases were of small sums. The prices and purchasers are as follows: 450, Peter J. Moran, $7,350; 452, Egbert Mills, $5,450; 454, Louis Stern, $5,000; 456, S. Moses, $4,900; 458, C. P. Keck, $4,850, and 460, Peter J. Moran, $4,875.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold under foreclosure, at $17,500, to Moses K. Wallach, the five-story brownstone tenement 407 East Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 144 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 102.2. The buyer bought at private sale on Thursday the adjoining similar tenement 405 East Seventy-seventh Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 309 and 311 East Twenty-fifth Street, two five-story and basement brick flats, by Boehan & Sullivan; cost, $36,000.

Mosholu Avenue, east side 800 feet north of Riverside Lane, two-story frame dwelling, by Edwin L. Thorn of Riverdale, N. Y.; cost, $1,700.

No. 142 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, alterations, by James M. Horton, to five